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WEATHER CROPS AND MARKETS

Published Weekly by the
United States Department of Agriculture

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WASHINGTON, D. C. NOVEMBER 3, 1923. VOL. 4, NO. 18

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Review.

The active demand for fed yearling cattle was in marked contrast with the lack of an outlet for heavy short-fed matured steers. Heavy butcher hogs topped the market at most big market centers, due to the demand for highly finished kinds. Marketings continued liberally in excess of a year ago. The peak of the western lamb movement has been reached, while fed lambs are becoming more numerous and show improved killing quality.

Wholesale fresh-meat markets opened the week with a slow trade and fairly liberal supplies. Except for lambs, which registered some gains for the week, the general tendency was lower.

Butter markets were steady during the week October 22–27. Conservative buying and free selling had a tendency to keep the market somewhat unsettled, but no material changes in prices occurred. Withdrawals from storage were comparatively light. Imports were unimportant. Arrivals included several cars of Canadian and a small quantity of Siberbian butter, all of which cleared readily.

Cheese markets were generally dull during the week. Buyers apparently were holding off in expectation of further declines. Trading was fair in Wisconsin from standpoint of volumn compared with previous week, but dealers pushed sales. Held cheese is moving slowly. A good many holders are unwilling as yet to let their holdings go at prices so nearly in line with fresh goods.

Onion and cabbage prices trended upward in many wholesale markets during the week October 22–27, as is usually the case at this time of the year. Cabbage growers in western New York also were receiving better prices. Shipments of boxed apples have been so heavy that a slightly weaker market was not unexpected. Total output of the far-western States is running 10,000 cars ahead of last fall's early shipments. Movement of barreled apples also increased during the week, but jobbing prices held nearly steady. The grape season is rapidly waning; shipments of grapes decreased 1,515 cars and forwardings of potatoes were 13 per cent below those of the previous week. Since the peak of potato shipments has passed, city markets are beginning to show a more normal condition. Eastern producing sections reported little activity, but some price advances were noted in Colorado and other western districts. Aggregate shipments of 14 principal fruits and vegetables are decreasing sharply, and during the week under consideration filled only about 28,000 cars.

Feed markets were generally easier. Production continued good, particularly of wheat feeds and oil meals. The output of corn mills was light, but some improvement was noted. Stocks and interior supplies were good. Offerings were rather liberal, especially for near-by shipment. The demand was light in most of the important dairying sections.

Cotton prices established new records for the season during the week October 22–27, moving considerably above the 30¢ level. Reports of unfavorable weather in the Cotton Belt placed greater emphasis on the critical-supply situation, and these were the chief price-influencing factors, although the reports of slightly increased demand for cotton goods, particularly in the English market, had their effect. The average of the quotations of No. 5 or Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets had advanced to 30.26¢ per lb. by October 27, compared with 29.46¢ on October 20. December future contracts advanced 109 points on the New York Cotton Exchange and 99 points on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, closing on October 27, at 30.69¢ and 30.19¢ at New York and New Orleans, respectively.

The week presented several important weather phases. Heavy rains during the first two days greatly relieved the drought and water shortage over the Northeastern States. Unusually heavy snows occurred the middle of the week over the eastern slopes of the Rockies and into adjacent Plains regions. At the end the coldest weather of the season so far had overspread northwestern districts and temperatures near zero were reported from some places. Wheat seeding is practically completed in the more important districts, though delayed somewhat by dryness in the South, east of the Mississippi River, and by moisture in Oklahoma and surrounding sections. In Oklahoma and parts of western and northwestern Texas wet weather delayed cotton picking and injured cotton in bolls to some extent, but picking made fair progress in more eastern portions. The husking of corn was delayed by moisture in Iowa and adjacent regions, but harvest made good progress in the more northern corn States. Pastures, ranges, and stock continued good in most Western States.

Crop Reports

Late Cabbage Production Estimate Reduced.

The October 1 forecast of the production of commercial cabbage is lower by 34,000 tons than the September 1 forecast of 497,700 tons, based upon the September 1 conditions. The forecast is 27,300 tons smaller for New York and 6,600 tons for Wisconsin, 5,200 tons larger for Colorado and 3,700 tons for southwestern Virginia.

In New York about one-third, or 56,700 tons, of the commercial cabbage is domestic type, not suitable for winter storage, and of this amount around 65% will be taken by kraut factories, and this statement is approximately true for Wisconsin. In Indiana, Michigan, and Ohio the crop is more than 80% of the domestic varieties and is largely consumed in the production of kraut, which condition is practically reversed in Pennsylvania and Minnesota, where the crop is more than 80% Danish. In Colorado the crop is almost evenly divided. The storage crop of Danish is practically all produced in New York and Wisconsin.

Production of Commercial Cabbage in the Late States.

Revised Forecast, October 1.

State.	Acreage.			Yield per acre.			Production.			
	1921	1922	1923	1921	1922	Indicated, 1923.	1921	1922	Forecast. Sept. 1, 1923.	Forecast. Oct. 1, 1923.
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*	*Tons.*
Colorado	4,000	5,240	5,270	11.7	12.0	12.0	46,800	62,900	58,000	63,200
Indiana	1,090	1,340	1,300	6.0	7.0	9.0	6,500	9,400	10,900	11,700
Michigan	1,780	3,670	3,290	6.5	11.0	10.0	11,600	40,400	33,200	32,900
Minnesota	2,690	3,840	3,260	5.0	9.0	7.5	13,400	34,600	25,100	24,400
New York	22,900	21,900	22,680	6.5	9.0	7.5	148,800	224,100	197,400	170,100
Ohio	2,040	2,330	2,670	6.0	8.0	9.0	12,200	18,600	25,100	24,000
Oregon	780	900	860	9.5	7.0	8.0	7,400	6,300	8,600	6,900
Pennsylvania	2,720	2,800	2,750	6.0	7.0	7.0	16,300	19,600	17,600	19,200
Virginia, S.W.	2,500	4,160	2,620	6.0	9.0	7.5	15,000	37,400	23,300	19,600
Wisconsin	10,540	16,730	13,230	6.0	11.0	9.5	63,200	184,000	132,300	125,700
Total	51,040	65,910	57,930	6.7	9.7	8.6	341,200	637,300	531,500	497,700

Production of Oranges, Grapefruit, and Lemons, 1919–1922, by States.

State.	1919		1920		1921		1922	
	Number of trees.	Production.	Number of trees.	Production.	Number of trees.	Production.	Number of trees.	Production.
Oranges.	*Thousands.*	*1,000 boxes.*	*Thousands.*	*1,000 boxes.*	*Thousands.*	*1,000 boxes.*	*Thousands.*	*1,000 boxes.*
Alabama	260	41	605	165	660	165	825	330
Arizona	47	80	50	60	53	80	54	83
California	[1] 10,298	15,528	.....	21,097	16,152	[2] 11,994	16,456	19,875
Florida	3,646	7,000	3,938	8,100	4,175	[3] 7,300	4,300	9,700
Louisiana	104	37	104	42	104	50	104	60
Mississippi	30	32	32	25	34	30	50	45
Grapefruit.								
Arizona	20	30	22	34	25	35	26	52
California	[1] 231	263	.....	304	328	277	385	325
Florida	1,681	5,500	1,800	5,100	1,900	6,000	2,014	7,200
Mississippi	1	([4])	1	1	1	1	1	1
Lemons.								
California	[1] 2,885	3,499	.....	4,805	3,665	3,854	3,748	3,800

[1] Census (enumeration incomplete). Data for later years based upon surveys and actual movement.
[2] Heavy losses shown in California production for 1921–22 due to severe freeze of January, 1922.
[3] About a million boxes of oranges lost in Florida from the storm of October, 1921.
[4] Reported as 400 boxes.

Maryland Truck Crops.

The fall crop of *spinach* in Baltimore County, Md., is about the same as last year, or around 2,150 acres. An additional 1,500 acres of spring spinach, about the usual planting, is expected.

Harvesting of the crop is well under way and will continue into December, but will be lighter after December 1. Yields to date have averaged from 350 to 400 bushels per acre, or about two-thirds of normal. Formerly about 10% of this crop was consumed locally, 10% shipped, and 80% canned. Last year, however, close to half of the crop was shipped, and this year 80% of the spinach harvested to date has been shipped.

In Baltimore County, Md., the fall planting of *cabbage* will begin about November 1, and about the usual amount, 1,100 to 1,300 acres, will be set out. This crop comes off mostly in June. Cabbage is of the Wakefield type and moves in crates.

Proportion of the Spring Wheat Crop in the Six Grades.

State and year of crop.	Grade. No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	No. 4.	No. 5.	Below No. 5.
Wisconsin:	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*	*Per cent.*
1920	5.7	15.2	25.4	20.8	18.8	14.1
1921	2.7	16.5	25.1	25.6	19.7	10.4
1922	17.5	36.0	31.3	10.4	3.4	1.4
1923	11.4	30.0	31.4	19.2	4.6	3.4
Minnesota:						
1920	6.8	8.0	14.5	19.8	27.5	23.4
1921	5.6	12.3	30.9	28.9	17.0	5.3
1922	49.4	24.2	14.5	7.7	3.1	1.1
1923	14.7	22.1	28.0	18.5	11.8	4.9
Iowa:						
1920	4.2	15.2	19.2	19.7	15.8	25.9
1921	3.1	12.5	27.9	25.5	18.8	12.2
1922	15.3	31.3	30.9	13.0	4.8	4.7
1923	2.8	27.6	25.5	19.1	13.1	11.9
Missouri:						
1923	13.4	40.0	23.8	12.2	5.8	4.8
North Dakota:						
1920	31.7	18.9	18.0	14.1	10.6	6.7
1921	14.0	22.2	29.7	20.5	10.0	3.6
1922	53.5	26.4	12.9	4.8	1.9	.5
1923	10.5	18.9	29.4	22.7	12.1	6.4
South Dakota:						
1920	2.5	5.3	8.9	14.9	19.9	48.5
1921	15.7	22.7	30.5	17.0	9.9	4.2
1922	51.8	25.2	15.3	5.6	1.7	.4
1923	6.2	17.7	30.9	23.9	14.9	6.4
Nebraska:						
1920	7.3	14.1	17.1	15.8	14.8	30.9
1921	11.2	29.6	26.9	17.4	9.4	5.5
1922	10.1	37.8	37.7	9.9	3.0	1.5
1923	4.0	14.4	19.0	26.8	18.7	17.1
Montana:						
1920	64.6	20.7	10.1	3.1	.9	.6
1921	74.7	18.2	5.6	1.4	.1	.....
1922	84.0	12.1	3.1	.5	.3	.....
1923	63.2	20.6	12.1	3.8	.3	.....
Wyoming:						
1920	30.8	27.5	22.5	15.0	3.9	.3
1921	70.0	19.3	10.7	.....	.....	.....
1922	77.4	19.5	3.1	0	0	0
1923	35.6	32.4	19.8	5.6	3.3	3.3
Colorado:						
1920	33.0	30.5	19.4	8.7	4.7	3.7
1921	38.3	37.3	13.8	7.2	1.5	1.9
1922	35.9	33.2	22.0	6.1	1.4	1.4
1923	25.5	27.5	18.0	10.7	8.2	10.1
New Mexico:						
1920	41.7	32.5	19.2	4.2	2.1	.3
1923	8.5	64.6	16.6	.....	.....	10.3
Utah:						
1920	25.9	51.6	17.2	5.0	.3	0
1921	33.6	40.1	17.1	5.6	3.4	.2
1922	31.0	44.9	18.3	4.3	1.1	.4
1923	27.2	48.2	17.3	5.9	1.0	.4
Nevada:						
1923	60.0	30.0	10.0	.....	.....	.....
Idaho:						
1920	26.9	49.6	15.7	3.4	1.8	2.6
1921	37.3	41.5	13.5	3.8	2.7	1.2
1922	35.5	49.7	10.9	2.0	.9	1.0
1923	37.6	43.1	14.3	2.3	1.0	1.7
Washington:						
1920	20.0	36.4	28.5	10.9	3.1	1.1
1921	22.0	44.2	25.9	5.9	1.2	.8
1922	7.2	29.6	30.7	20.0	9.2	3.3
1923	39.2	44.2	12.4	3.3	.4	.5
Oregon:						
1920	45.3	33.9	14.1	4.1	1.8	.8
1921	50.0	37.6	9.6	2.3	.5	.....
1922	27.6	38.5	23.2	6.2	2.5	2.0
1923	60.6	26.9	9.3	2.1	.5	.6
United States:						
1920	24.0	20.8	16.6	12.8	11.8	14.0
1921	24.1	25.6	24.2	15.1	7.9	3.1
1922	52.1	26.4	13.5	5.3	2.0	.7
1923	18.8	26.4	24.1	16.3	8.8	5.6

Live Stock - Meats - Wool

Undertone of Livestock Market Strong.

Prices of all species of livestock displayed a relatively strong undertone during the week ending October 27. Better grades received the best action and the advances which occurred generally went to such kinds. Upturns followed a contraction in receipts and indicated prompt sympathy with supply figures.

An active demand for fed yearlings was a feature of the cattle market, but the instability of prices of "warmed-up" steers was equally noteworthy. Such unevenness and lethargy marked the outlet for short-fed, weighty steers at Chicago that these could hardly be said to have any market at all. A glut of thin-fleshed lightweight heifers was also in evidence and many commonly bred offerings went to feeder buyers at prices below those of strong-weight canner cows. Countrymen displayed apathy toward such kinds as well as toward lightweight, inferior stock steers, but bought better bred offerings rather actively. Uncertainty regarding future prices of weighty, short-fed, matured steers has put a quietus on the demand for meaty feeders selling above $7.25 at Chicago.

This discrimination against weighty feeding steers suitable for a short turn has naturally followed the drop on fat matured kinds, the market for these being rather easily congested at all times. An additional bearish factor is the fact that the recent liquidation of short-fed steers has often meant a loss to finishers. Many steers averaging 1,100–1,400 lbs. have sold recently barely at, and in instances, sharply below their original cost as feeders a few months ago. All in all, weighty, meaty feeders purchased in July and August at rather excessive prices in many instances have not made a satisfactory price showing so far. As opposed to the heavies, however, most handy weights and yearlings in about the same flesh condition are usually showing a liberal margin of profit, the latter having cost considerably less per pound than the heavies when taken to the country. When finishers made a rush for weighty feeders a few months ago prices on such kinds advanced sharply and competition with killers for the better qualitied end of western grass steers was keen. These meaty feeding steers were elevated to levels which, when the September break in heavy fat cattle came, lowered short-fed heavies to a plane at which the high original costs and relatively high corn prices rendered the operation highly speculative.

STOCKER STEERS CENTER OF ATTRACTION.

As a result, feeding operations have been changed materially, lighter weight steers suited especially for stocking purposes now being the center of attraction. Meaty feeders are still going to the country but at prices which reflect a sharp contrast as compared with six weeks ago, an illustration being the fact that during the week ending Sept. 10, approximately 1,000 feeding steers averaging 1,134 lbs. left the Chicago market at a cost of $8.07, while during the week ending Oct. 22, approximately 1,700 somewhat less desirable feeders averaging 1,109 lbs. went out at a cost of $6.39.

Killing quality of western grass steers and she stock show deterioration, a hint that the season's run is waning. Undoubtedly the peak of the northwestern movement has been reached and marketings from southwestern districts are almost over. Following recent declines, values are at the low point of the season so far.

Weighty butcher hogs furnished the market toppers at most big market centers. Demand for high finish has created this switch to weighty hogs as such kinds are practically the only available offerings that have had a long turn on corn. Advances during the week under review automatically elevated lighter weight arrivals but short-fed light lights, although they are showing improved quality over a few weeks ago, continue to sell at the bottom of the price range for butchers. Stock pigs were offered rather freely but finishers showed some indifference, their attitude being influenced, undoubtedly, by the relatively low hog prices. Stock pigs at St. Paul dropped to $5.75, the lowest of the year so far. At Kansas City a price spread of $5.25–$6.25 absorbed most of the southern-bred pigs going our for further growth and development. Hog marketings continued liberally in excess of a year ago. At Chicago shipping demand reflected some improvement but outlet on that score is not expected to show wide volume until the supply of light hogs in eastern districts has been liquidated.

The peak of the western lamb movement is over, liberal tail-end shipments illustrating this feature. Fed lambs are becoming more numerous and as the season advances show improved killing quality. Many lightweight rather undesirable feeding lambs reached the Chicago market during the week and while the activity of finishers was broad enough to absorb all kinds in feeder flesh, price concessions were demanded. Fewer Texas feeding lambs were marketed and trade belief is that most thin offerings from that State have been liquidated. Arizona feeders were bought rather briskly at Kansas City while best western feeding lambs moved rather actively at Chicago at $12.25–$12.50, all of which is indicative that flock masters are still eager to risk broad lamb feeding operations.

Relatively few breeding ewes are arriving but the number in most instances exceeds the supply wanted. Although many breeding ewe orders have gone unfilled this fall, the season is now getting too late, as most flockmasters prefer to have earlier dropped lambs than would be possible by taking ewes at this time in the season. Relatively high grain prices have served to limit the outlet for feeding sheep, temporarily. Feeding yearlings, like feeding lambs, are moving actively when available. While no accurate figures are available, it is not generally believed that the flock masters in southeastern and corn-belt districts have been able to buy ewes to an extent that suggests any market expansion in native lambs next year.

Receipts, Shipments, and Local Slaughter.

Week October 22–27, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Cattle and calves.[1]			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	88,309	28,415	59,894	193,377	32,999	160,378	107,981	59,403	48,578
Denver	26,039	21,541	2,942	6,543	1,362	5,739	146,243	141,516	3,242
East St. Louis	41,589	18,699	19,836	116,984	64,072	51,009	12,484	6,490	6,569
Fort Worth	43,053	13,682	28,247	12,286	4,423	7,606	6,361	5,504	1,964
Indianapolis [2]	11,224	9,002	4,913	55,985	21,123	35,372	2,663	1,244	1,190
Kansas City	99,641	50,896	44,002	97,550	20,826	78,544	40,348	21,720	19,787
Oklahoma City	4,369	719	2,427	6,100	474	5,406	46	.....	25
Omaha	46,233	26,209	19,099	34,571	5,173	29,245	69,240	33,919	26,994
St. Joseph [2]	17,489	13,967	11,125	42,758	4,854	37,700	16,074	5,329	12,112
St. Paul [2]	39,543	19,871	20,272	78,148	17,805	58,808	29,747	17,487	10,389
Sioux City	18,668	13,981	6,222	39,656	12,041	26,267	8,185	7,877	2,155
Wichita [2]	11,558	6,819	2,800	16,212	3,572	12,548	1,020	815	223
Total	447,706	223,701	221,779	700,180	188,724	508,622	434,392	301,304	133,228
Total Oct. 15–20, 1923	431,953	201,587	216,355	701,756	178,813	510,830	542,386	354,845	148,044
Total Oct. 23–28, 1922	494,624	256,413	226,563	513,579	124,428	373,900	423,727	246,703	148,287

[1] Movement of calves Oct. 22–27, 1923: Receipts 91,714; shipments, 28,156; local slaughter, 62,439.
[2] Week ending Friday, Oct. 26.

Daily Average Weight and Cost of Hogs.

Week October 22–27, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Chicago.		East St. Louis.		Fort Worth.		Kansas City.		Omaha.		St. Paul.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.	Lbs.	Per 100 lbs.
Monday	259	$7.02	190	$7.03	197	$6.89	200	$6.65	278	$6.44	249	$6.28
Tuesday	243	7.06	188	7.04	194	6.92	204	6.70	269	6.53	216	6.37
Wednesday	235	7.22	190	7.23	191	7.18	195	6.82	284	6.71	223	6.54
Thursday	225	7.19	204	7.04	189	7.04	210	6.75	277	6.83	223	6.62
Friday	245	7.22	191	7.17	186	7.15	210	6.70	275	6.88	217	6.59
Saturday	249	7.21	193	7.27	190	7.03	213	6.83	267	6.96	225	6.55
Average:												
Oct. 22–27, 1923	243	7.13	192	7.12	191	7.04	205	6.73	277	6.73	225	6.48
Oct. 15–20, 1923	248	7.36	193	7.42	192	7.37	205	6.98	271	6.70	225	6.82
Oct. 23–28, 1922	240	8.83	190	9.17	....	.....	210	8.50	274	8.17	221	8.49

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

Wool Imports at Two Ports.

Imports of wool through the port of Philadelphia during the week ending October 27, 1923, amounted to 1,077 bales, weighing 457,026 lbs., valued at $88,967. Imports through the port of Boston duringthe same week amounted to 3,122 bales and 4 sacks, weighing 1,408,381 lbs., valued at $388,788.

Average Prices of Live Stock, Week of October 22-27, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				East St. Louis.				Fort Worth.[1]		Kansas City.				Omaha.				South St. Paul.[2]		
	Oct. 22-27, 1923.	Oct. 15-20, 1923.	Oct. 23-28, 1922.	3 year average.[3]	Oct. 22-27, 1923.	Oct. 15-20, 1923.	Oct. 23-28, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Oct. 22-27, 1923.	Oct. 15-20, 1923.	Oct. 22-27, 1923.	Oct. 15-20, 1923.	Oct. 23-28 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Oct. 22-27, 1923.	Oct. 15-20, 1923.	Oct. 23-28, 1922.	3-year average.[3]	Oct. 22-27, 1923.	Oct. 15-20, 1923.	Oct. 23-28, 1922.
Cattle.																					
Slaughter cattle and calves:																					
Steers (1,100 lbs. up)—																					
Choice and prime	11.84	11.96	12.70	13.62	11.85	11.88	12.12	12.97	.....	.....	11.30	11.38	12.00	12.69	11.35	11.50	11.91	12.69	11.00	11.00	.....
Good	10.76	10.90	10.56	12.03	10.62	10.70	10.62	11.62	7.88	7.72	9.74	9.82	9.94	11.04	9.85	10.00	9.92	10.97	9.75	9.75	.....
Medium	9.02	9.32	8.46	9.99	8.80	8.92	8.68	9.21	6.50	6.42	8.15	8.25	7.81	8.99	8.32	8.38	7.98	8.85	7.62	7.75	7.35
Common	6.72	6.98	6.62	7.58	6.82	6.85	6.28	7.04	5.00	5.00	6.64	6.68	5.80	7.04	6.75	6.75	6.00	6.78	5.62	6.00	5.82
Steers (1,100 lbs. down)—																					
Choice and prime	11.92	12.01	12.48	13.88	11.75	11.70	12.12	13.47	9.00	8.95	11.08	11.12	11.58	12.82	11.25	11.25	11.80	13.07	11.00	11.00	.....
Good	10.82	11.04	10.44	12.17	10.62	10.60	10.55	11.84	7.50	7.55	9.58	9.62	9.60	10.89	9.75	9.75	9.69	10.96	9.75	9.75	.....
Medium	9.07	9.43	8.27	9.69	8.68	8.75	8.42	9.04	6.12	6.15	8.08	8.12	7.48	8.52	8.12	8.12	7.72	8.31	7.50	7.62	7.35
Common	6.60	6.86	6.38	7.21	6.08	6.10	5.94	6.28	4.72	4.75	6.08	6.12	5.39	6.27	6.12	6.12	5.80	6.23	5.00	5.32	5.70
Canner and cutter	4.30	4.38	3.80	4.18	3.75	3.75	3.38	3.42	2.95	3.00	4.00	4.00	3.02	3.66	4.00	4.00	3.25	3.80	3.00	3.40	3.10
Light yearling steers and heifers—																					
Good and prime (800 lbs. down)[4]	10.72	10.86	.....	.....	10.88	10.82	.....	.....	8.25	8.25	9.88	9.88	.....	.....	9.75	9.75	.....	.....	9.50	9.50	.....
Heifers—																					
Good and choice (850 lbs. up)	9.44	9.67	[5] 7.42	7.76	8.75	8.75	[5] 7.25	8.21	5.50	5.62	7.82	7.88	[5] 6.44	7.17	8.42	8.42	[5] 6.62	7.25	8.25	8.25	[5] 5.98
Common and medium (all weights)	6.00	6.38			5.05	5.25			3.62	3.75	5.25	5.38			5.50	5.62			5.00	5.00	
Cows—																					
Good and choice	6.93	7.05	[5] 5.88	6.27	5.85	5.75	[5] 5.18	5.69	4.45	4.68	6.20	6.38	[5] 4.92	5.64	6.18	6.42	[5] 5.00	5.68	5.88	6.00	[5] 5.10
Common and medium	4.36	4.56			4.12	4.15			3.01	3.25	4.21	4.38			3.92	4.18			3.50	3.65	
Canner and cutter	2.80	2.92	3.10	3.42	2.56	2.65	2.92	3.34	1.96	2.12	2.73	2.86	2.80	3.33	2.68	2.88	2.90	3.37	2.38	2.40	2.62
Bulls—																					
Good and choice (beef yearlings excluded)[4]	5.66	5.78	.....	.....	5.88	5.88	.....	.....	4.10	4.25	5.00	5.05	.....	.....	5.42	5.62	.....	.....	4.50	4.50	.....
Canner to medium (canner and bologna)[4]	3.90	3.85	.....	.....	3.62	3.62	.....	.....	2.56	2.58	3.25	3.30	.....	.....	3.42	3.62	.....	.....	3.12	3.08	.....
Calves—																					
Medium to choice (190 lbs. down)	9.30	10.30	[6] 9.75	10.48	8.95	9.85	[6] 8.38	9.53	5.95	6.12	8.15	8.32	[6] 8.72	9.38	8.75	8.50	[6] 8.85	9.42	7.60	8.20	[6] 7.22
Medium to choice (190-260 lbs.)	8.52	9.32			7.55	7.75			5.58	5.80	7.22	7.50			7.00	7.00			6.75	7.00	
Medium to choice (260 lbs. up)	6.02	6.50	[7] 5.60	6.37	6.35	6.95	[7] 6.00	6.33	5.32	5.55	6.15	6.25	[7] 5.45	5.77	6.12	6.12	[7] 6.38	6.39	5.50	5.50	[7] 4.75
Cull and common (190 lbs. down)[4]	6.62	6.98	.....	.....	4.75	4.65	.....	.....	3.22	3.25	4.70	4.75	.....	.....	5.25	5.25	.....	.....	5.00	5.00	.....
Cull and common (190 lbs. up)[4]	4.92	5.45	.....	.....	3.50	3.58	.....	.....	3.00	3.12	3.52	3.62	.....	.....	4.25	4.25	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	.....
Feeder and stocker cattle and calves:																					
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. up)[8]	6.38	6.64	6.84	7.60	6.00	6.00	6.54	6.79	5.26	5.18	6.50	6.52	6.73	7.56	6.65	6.75	6.62	7.24	5.25	5.52	5.88
Steers, common-choice (750 lbs. lbs. down)[9]	5.76	6.02	6.10	6.12	5.75	5.68	5.38	5.74	5.06	5.00	6.05	6.12	6.16	6.20	6.01	6.05	6.30	6.23	4.62	4.95	5.00
Steers, inferior (all weights)[4]	3.68	3.86	.....	.....	3.50	3.50	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	3.75	3.75	.....	.....	3.88	3.88	.....	.....	3.12	3.42	.....
Cows and heifers, common-choice	3.90	4.10	4.34	4.81	3.72	3.95	4.00	4.46	3.08	3.25	4.02	4.12	4.32	4.65	4.22	4.38	4.32	4.73	3.12	3.28	3.85
Calves, common-choice[10]	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.91	5.70	4.52	4.75	5.62	5.70	6.40	6.44	5.60	5.75	6.42	6.00	4.75	5.00	.....
Hogs.																					
Top (highest price, not average)	7.70	8.35	9.75	13.50	7.70	8.25	9.70	13.70	7.35	8.30	7.25	7.75	9.20	13.25	7.25	7.55	9.15	13.25	7.00	7.60	9.00
Bulk of sales	7.12	7.32	8.85	9.69	7.08	7.36	9.19	10.04	7.10	7.59	6.80	7.04	8.55	9.37	6.76	6.78	8.24	9.21	6.39	6.60	8.35
Heavy weight (250-350 lbs.) medium-choice	7.32	7.60	8.95	9.82	7.31	7.51	8.93	9.76	7.07	7.60	7.04	7.27	8.45	9.45	6.90	7.01	8.46	9.44	6.59	6.88	8.43
Medium weight (200-250 lbs.) medium-choice	7.34	7.61	9.18	10.00	7.37	7.60	9.10	10.04	7.15	7.68	7.01	7.23	8.57	9.55	6.87	7.02	8.60	9.60	6.64	6.92	8.50
Light weight (160-200 lbs.) common-choice	7.09	7.37	9.09	9.88	6.85	7.25	9.12	10.00	6.81	7.46	6.51	6.83	8.53	9.36	6.73	6.85	8.46	9.55	6.63	6.90	8.50
Light lights (130-160 lbs.) common-choice	6.60	6.90	9.02	9.85	6.46	6.94	9.10	9.97	6.45	7.07	6.02	6.36	8.45	9.25	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.41	6.77	8.68
Packing hogs—																					
Smooth	6.56	6.77	8.20	9.08	5.98	6.42	7.88	8.74	6.12	6.38	6.25	6.28	7.67	8.54	6.59	6.53	7.97	9.00	6.18	6.32	8.08
Rough	6.30	6.50	7.65	8.65	5.83	6.23	7.55	8.37	5.00	5.31	5.98	5.94	7.38	7.93	6.40	6.37	7.72	8.64	6.03	6.20	7.88
Slaughter pigs (130 lbs. down) medium-choice	5.81	6.27	9.10	9.98	5.95	6.49	9.03	9.91	6.00	6.38	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.76	6.28	8.65
Feeder and stocker pigs (70-130 lbs.) common-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	5.51	6.17	8.46	9.38	5.00	5.21	4.96	5.19	8.59	9.27	5.58	5.81	8.27	9.25	5.03	5.61	8.62
Sheep and Lambs.																					
Slaughter sheep and lambs:																					
Lambs—																					
Light and handy wt. (84 lbs. down) medium-prime	12.01	11.94	13.85	11.52	11.58	11.58	12.94	10.69	10.98	11.38	11.78	11.64	13.42	10.97	11.98	11.88	13.07	10.83	11.10	11.08	13.10
All weights, cull and common	9.75	9.55	10.88	8.99	8.98	8.98	9.05	7.38	8.80	9.00	9.08	8.95	10.38	8.20	9.85	9.70	10.28	8.39	9.02	8.90	9.30
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	9.50	9.48	11.10	9.33	8.88	8.90	10.00	8.15	7.98	8.38	9.02	9.02	9.88	8.12	8.87	9.00	10.08	8.30	8.58	8.52	10.18
Wethers (2 years old and over) medium-prime	7.15	6.98	7.75	6.97	6.48	6.42	7.38	[11] 5.96	5.75	6.12	6.66	6.68	7.22	6.35	6.75	6.85	7.18	6.39	6.30	6.48	7.40
Ewes, common-choice[4]	5.18	5.15	.....	.....	4.88	4.88	.....	.....	4.42	4.50	4.72	4.78	.....	.....	4.62	4.60	.....	.....	4.42	4.42	.....
Ewes, canner and cull[4]	2.38	2.38	.....	.....	2.25	2.25	.....	.....	1.98	2.00	2.18	2.18	.....	.....	2.18	2.12	.....	.....	2.10	2.00	.....
Feeding sheep and lambs:																					
Feeding lambs, medium-choice	11.92	12.28	13.84	11.21	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.50	8.50	.....	.....	12.68	9.91	11.75	11.98	12.82	10.40	11.22	11.75	11.52
Feeding ewes, medium-choice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4.75	4.32	.....	.....	.....

Note.—Classification of livestock changed July 2, 1923.

[1] Fort Worth began reporting Jan. 15, 1923.

[2] South St. Paul began reporting in November, 1920.

[3] Based on average prices for the following weeks, Oct. 25-30, 1920; Oct. 24-29, 1921; and Oct. 23-28, 1922.

[4] No comparable grade in former classification.

[5] Old classification combined common to choice; comparable figures are on that description.

[6] In old classification classed as light and medium weight.

[7] In old classification classed as heavy weight.

[8] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of feeder steers, 1,000 and 750-1,000 lbs. in former classification.

[9] In old classification classed as stocker steers, common to choice.

[10] Data previous to July, 1923, are averages of stocker calves, good and choice and common and medium in former classification.

[11] Two-year average; does not include 1920, when prices were highest.

Fresh Meat Trade Draggy.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago.)

Unfavorable weather and excessive supplies at some points resulted in a very draggy and, from the standpoint of sellers, unsatisfactory wholesale dressed meat markets during the week October 22–27. Supplies at New York were liberal, though Boston and Philadelphia received sufficient quantities of meat to satisfy all demands. In view of the rainy, humid weather which prevailed early in the week retailers for the most part confined their purchases to immediate needs. The market opened firm and in some instances slightly higher. Lamb prices were particularly firm, advances of $1–$3 being scored at some points. By midweek, however, most of the early advances were lost, and in some instances net declines were substituted. Toward the end of the week New York showed a somewhat better tone, but other eastern markets continued draggy to the close. At Chicago the week's fresh meat trade opened with a good demand and normal supplies, but as the week progressed demand slackened and every effort on the part of sellers was necessary to prevent sharp declines.

Beef.—Supplies were fairly liberal at all eastern markets and showed reasonably good assortments of quality. Although medium and common grass beef was in the majority, some good and choice corn-fed stock was offered.

The liberality of supplies was such as to put sellers on the defensive, most houses starting the week with a fairly liberal carryover from the preceding week's supply. Some effort was made to advance prices on the better grades, but in most instances this move met with little success and most sellers were glad to keep their stocks moving, all grades showing declines for the week. The lower grades of grass beef were on a sharp trading basis throughout the week. At Chicago all grades except choice were well represented in the week's steer beef offerings, although medium and good grades were in the majority. Heifers continued to form a good part of the better grade of steer lots.

Veal.—Veal showed considerable unevenness at the several markets, and while prices at Boston and Philadelphia were maintained on a steady to slightly higher level, all grades declined at New York, and Chicago showed a drop of around $1 on good and choice grades at the close of the week. Heavy grass veal and sides predominated in the supply, although some decrease was noticeable in the number of heavy western grass veal. Choice veal of desirable weights sold readily at firm prices. At Chicago country dressed veal of good quality was offered in limited amounts and sold readily at top prices.

Lamb.—Liberal receipts with some carryover from the preceding week marked the opening lamb trade, but some improvement was noticeable as the week progressed, and late sales were made on a substantially higher basis than at the close of the previous week except at Chicago, where no material change was in evidence. Prices, however, showed considerable fluctuation at times.

Mutton.—Receipts at New York and Philadelphia were liberal, though very light at Boston and light at Chicago and trading for the most part was slow, buyers at Philadelphia showing very bearish tendencies. At the close prices were $1–$3 lower at New York and Philadelphia, steady at Chicago, and around $1 higher at Boston as compared with the close of the preceding week. Frozen Argentine mutton sold from $12–$14 under a slow demand.

Pork.—Supplies of pork loins were liberal at most points, while the demand was inactive, which resulted in irregular prices, except at Philadelphia the trend of prices was downward, with Boston showing the greatest loss for the week. Shoulder cuts, however, moved fairly well at practically unchanged prices, although some sales were made on a slightly lower basis.

Chicago Wholesale Prices of Cured Pork and Pork Products.

Week of October 22–27, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Commodity.	Oct. 22–27, 1923.	Oct. 15–20, 1923.	Oct. 23–28, 1922.	3-year average.[1]
Hams No. 1 smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	23.75	24.12	24.25	28.00
Hams, No. [illegible] smoked, 14–16 lbs. average	21.50	21.38	21.75	25.42
Picnics, smoked, 4–8 lbs. average	13.12	12.75	16.25	18.08
Bacon No. 1, 6–8 lbs. average	30.50	31.00	35.50	38.67
Bacon No. 2, 6–8 lbs. average	22.25	22.00	29.75	28.92
Bellies, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	13.50	13.50	17.25	18.58
Backs, dry salt, 14–16 lbs. average	13.88	13.88	13.62	15.13
Pure lard tierces	15.25	15.25	13.62	16.17
Compound lard, tierces	14.50	14.50	12.12	13.46

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Oct. 25–30, 1920; Oct. 24–29, 1921, and Oct. 23–28, 1922.

Average Wholesale Prices of Western Dressed Fresh Meats.

Week of October 22–27, 1923, with Comparisons.

[In dollars per 100 pounds.]

Kind and grade.	Chicago.				New York.			
	Oct. 22–27, 1923.	Oct. 15–20, 1923.	Oct. 23–28, 1922.	3-year average.[1]	Oct. 22–27, 1923.	Oct. 15–20, 1923.	Oct. 23–28, 1922.	3-year average.[1]
Beef and veal.								
Beef:								
Steer—								
Choice	18.50	18.10	17.45	21.15	19.85	20.15	19.40	22.07
Good	17.00	16.60	15.95	18.73	16.90	18.00	16.90	17.95
Medium	14.00	14.00	14.35	15.12	13.65	14.35	13.50	14.28
Common	10.40	10.00	10.00	11.17	10.15	11.10	10.00	11.53
Cow—								
Good	12.50	12.50	10.65	12.85	11.35	11.50	10.50	11.83
Medium	11.00	10.60	9.10	11.00	9.60	10.30	9.50	10.83
Common	8.65	8.05	7.40	8.97	8.55	8.40	8.40	9.82
Bull—								
Medium	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Common	6.62	7.00	6.38	7.91	8.12	.....	6.55	8.63
Veal:								
Choice	18.50	19.10	17.50	20.10	21.90	22.90	20.50	23.07
Good	17.00	17.10	16.50	18.13	18.40	19.80	17.00	20.13
Medium	14.50	13.90	13.00	14.83	12.70	13.15	12.50	16.97
Common	9.50	9.50	9.00	10.55	9.95	9.85	9.50	12.97
Fresh pork cuts.								
Hams:								
12–16 lbs. average	16.50	16.50	17.50	[2] 16.00	18.50	18.50	23.00	[2] 20.75
Loins:								
8–10 lbs. average	20.90	22.10	23.70	26.83	23.00	24.40	26.80	28.80
10–12 lbs. average	19.20	19.60	22.70	25.20	21.80	22.90	25.30	27.00
12–14 lbs. average	17.50	17.60	21.10	23.00	19.60	21.20	23.20	25.07
14–16 lbs. average	15.50	15.60	19.50	21.23	18.60	19.60	21.00	22.63
16 lbs. and over	13.50	13.70	17.50	[2] 16.40	17.30	18.60	19.80	[2] 18.85
Shoulders:								
Skinned	11.90	12.20	14.35	17.12	13.50	13.50	16.30	19.07
Picnics—								
4–6 lbs. average	9.75	10.05	13.20	15.32	12.25	12.25	14.80	.....
6–8 lbs. average	9.25	9.40	12.20	14.20	10.50	10.50	13.50	16.00
Butts:								
Boston style	14.90	15.25	17.80	19.97	17.00	16.70	19.40	22.70
Spare ribs	10.65	10.45	13.15	[2] 12.62	11.00	10.50	13.00	[2] 12.25
Lamb and mutton.								
Lamb:								
Choice	24.50	24.90	26.10	22.90	23.40	23.50	28.60	25.03
Good	22.50	22.70	24.10	21.27	21.40	21.60	26.50	22.93
Medium	20.50	20.70	22.50	19.27	19.00	20.00	24.00	20.67
Common	17.00	17.20	18.50	15.73	17.00	17.30	19.00	16.85
Mutton:								
Good	13.00	13.00	14.50	11.70	14.00	15.40	15.50	13.53
Medium	11.00	11.00	11.00	9.67	12.00	13.50	13.10	11.77
Common	8.50	8.50	8.00	7.53	9.20	10.90	9.60	9.03

[1] Based on average prices for the following weeks: Oct. 25–30, 1920; Oct. 24–29, 1921; and Oct. 23–28, 1922.

[2] Two-year average; does not include 1920 when prices were highest.

Animals Slaughtered Under Federal Inspection, September, 1923.

Station.	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.
Baltimore	7,558	1,246	6,586	.....	74,504
Brooklyn	5,458	5,362	28,229	.....	.....
Buffalo	8,250	3,189	9,437	.....	62,317
Chicago	175,245	34,358	230,239	530	500,972
Cleveland	9,019	7,194	10,434	.....	68,515
Fort Worth	41,317	45,555	8,316	743	35,460
Jersey City	4,282	9,574	28,791	.....	55,883
Kansas City	125,810	44,568	98,604	2,191	267,150
National Stock Yards	38,326	10,527	23,525	477	119,866
New York	23,958	35,138	128,910	64	81,741
Omaha	73,360	7,301	135,156	2	160,955
Philadelphia	8,876	5,624	18,505	.....	96,270
St. Louis	16,644	3,280	4,855	1	130,875
Sioux City	22,213	2,063	9,178	1	94,346
South St. Joseph	34,251	7,090	45,799	6	105,747
South St. Paul	35,385	28,851	39,297	.....	133,471
All other establishments	179,858	87,173	163,699	720	1,224,278
Total:					
September, 1923	809,810	338,093	989,560	4,735	3,212,350
September, 1922	796,377	353,095	1,013,281	3,315	2,747,467
9 months ended September, 1923	6,607,853	3,390,327	8,589,401	16,305	37,761,320
9 months ended September, 1922	6,155,709	3,142,375	8,207,885	8,738	30,262,600

Horses slaughtered at all establishments, September, 1923, 261. Inspections of lard prepared at all establishments, 128,041,362 pounds; compound and other substitutes, 32,871,554 pounds. Corresponding inspections for September, 1922: Lard, 126,682,554 pounds; compound and other substitutes, 35,164,500 pounds. (These totals do not represent actual production, as the same lard or compound may have been inspected and recorded more than once in the process of manufacture.)

Stocker and Feeder Shipments.

Week October 20-26, 1923, with Comparisons.

Origin and destination.	Cattle and calves.		Hogs.		Sheep.	
	Week Oct. 20-26, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Oct. 20-26, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.	Week Oct. 20-26, 1923.	Per cent of average of corresponding week, 1920, 1921, 1922.
Market origin:						
Chicago	13,271	96.3	179	.....	43,771	152.0
Denver	15,398	96.6	1,243	233.1	131,869	160.1
East St. Louis	11,600	112.9	475	99.6	3,481	.....
Fort Worth	8,365	107.3	265	52.9	2,221	91.2
Indianapolis	4,101	206.0	617	443.9	.....	.....
Kansas City	43,584	117.3	10,355	314.4	16,622	111.2
Oklahoma City	621	18.2	159	78.3	.....	.....
Omaha	23,016	92.8	205	189.8	31,480	88.9
St. Joseph	13,191	263.6	64	20.6	4,969	103.2
St. Paul	12,718	96.6	9,939	184.6	5,135	101.0
Sioux City	12,099	101.5	5	1.2	6,384	200.1
Wichita	5,008	99.8	474	84.2	815	242.6
Total	162,972	112.4	23,980	204.5	246,747	163.8
State destination:						
Arkansas	25	125.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
California	.....	.....	624	139.9	.....	.....
Colorado	7,911	139.8	619	.....	94,723	231.0
Illinois	22,715	126.2	3,900	258.4	9,486	88.3
Indiana	7,424	116.1	924	464.3	7,345	124.7
Iowa	29,236	107.1	5,449	151.8	18,245	126.0
Kansas	19,279	113.6	754	109.0	8,586	97.7
Kentucky	356	104.1	.....	.....	458	.....
Maryland	210	175.0	4,398	.....	.....	.....
Massachusetts	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan	1,619	73.8	251	334.7	17,269	163.7
Minnesota	1,835	86.9	516	66.2	2,944	129.7
Missouri	23,966	124.6	1,390	165.9	11,703	113.9
Nebraska	26,765	124.6	4,221	.....	52,226	172.6
New Jersey	37	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico	335	246.3	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York	522	236.2	136	15.7	10,134	326.1
North Dakota	41	43.2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio	5,179	87.8	211	439.6	6,374	115.2
Oklahoma	2,000	38.5	.....	.....	426	448.4
Pennsylvania	2,487	55.6	.....	.....	150	51.0
South Dakota	3,254	183.5	.....	.....	2,177	189.6
Tennessee	133	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Texas	6,827	142.6	587	279.5	.....	.....
Virginia	71	58.7	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia	111	59.0	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin	536	60.4	.....	.....	4,501	105.3
Total	162,972	112.4	23,980	204.5	246,747	163.8

Comparison of Stocker and Feeder Shipments this Season with Previous Seasons.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
July 1, 1923, to Oct. 26, 1923	1,805,139	252,376	2,168,063
Same period one year ago	1,917,394	123,320	1,603,316
Same period two years ago	1,257,596	74,174	1,372,315
Same period three years ago	1,237,956	101,350	1,898,919
Current period as per cent of average of three previous periods	122.7	253.4	133.4

Weights and Prices of Stocker and Feeder Steers at Chicago.

Week October 22-27, 1923, with Comparisons.

Weight range.	Number of head.			Pet cent of total by weight ranges.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Week Oct. 22-27, 1923.	Week Oct. 15-20, 1923.	Week Oct. 23-28, 1922.	Week Oct. 22-27, 1923.	Week Oct. 15-20, 1923.	Week Oct. 23-28, 1922.	Week Oct. 22-27, 1923.	Week Oct. 15-20, 1923.	Week Oct. 23-28, 1922.	Week Oct. 22-27, 1923.	Week Oct. 15-20, 1923.	Week Oct. 23-28, 1922.
1,001 lbs. up	1,307	1,759	3,247	13.7	20.1	27.1	1,100	1,109	1,068	$6.46	$6.39	$6.88
901-1,000 lbs	1,696	1,521	3,091	17.8	17.3	25.8	932	934	944	5.90	6.21	6.49
801-900 lbs	2,721	2,049	1,994	28.5	23.4	16.6	856	853	850	5.76	6.09	6.36
701-800 lbs	1,358	1,444	1,643	14.3	16.5	13.7	748	752	733	5.28	5.71	6.22
700 lbs. down	2,450	1,993	2,007	25.7	22.7	16.8	600	616	611	5.26	5.54	6.14
Total	9,532	8,766	11,982	100.0	100.0	100.0	822	848	877	5.76	6.05	6.52

Beef Steers Sold Out of First Hands for Slaughter at Chicago.

Week October 22-27, 1923, with Comparisons.

Grade.	Number of head.			Per cent of total by grades.			Average weight (pounds).			Average price per 100 pounds.		
	Week Oct. 22-27 1923.	Week Oct. 15-20 1923.	Week Oct. 23-28 1922.	W'k Oct. 22-27 1923.	W'k Oct. 15-20 1923.	W'k Oct. 23-28 1922.	W'k Oct. 22-27 1923.	W'k Oct. 15-20 1923.	W'k Oct. 23-28 1922.	Week Oct. 22-27 1923.	Week Oct. 15-20 1923.	Week Oct. 23-28 1922.
Choice and prime	3,716	3,190	4,733	16.5	11.1	23.0	1,182	1,188	1,166	$11.62	$11.84	$12.51
Good	5,816	8,442	9,666	25.8	29.5	47.0	1,088	1,136	1,071	10.62	10.78	10.40
Medium	10,278	14,320	4,392	45.6	49.9	21.4	1,052	1,056	968	9.13	9.56	8.49
Common	2,744	2,726	1,767	12.1	9.5	8.6	964	999	984	6.97	7.34	6.51
Total	22,554	28,678	20,558	100.0	100.0	100.0	1,072	1,089	1,064	9.74	10.02	10.25

Report of Hides and Skins.

August, 1923, with Comparisons.

	Stocks on hand.				Number sold during—		
	Aug. 31, 1923.	July 31, 1923.	Aug. 31, 1922.	Average, August, 1921-22.	August, 1923.	August, 1922.	Average, August, 1921-22.
Cattle	5,634,864	5,931,288	5,342,607	5,918,444	1,522,634	1,540,865	1,498,200
Calf and kip	3,972,086	4,260,403	4,531,448	4,443,140	1,213,183	1,359,358	1,294,406
Sheep and lamb	9,076,515	9,613,371	11,294,364	12,599,186	2,962,581	2,545,863	2,273,433
Goat and kid	11,796,882	11,571,842	9,196,731	10,072,758	1,265,267	1,193,730	1,317,020

Total Imports of Grains, Meats, and Cotton into the United Kingdom as Compared with Imports From the United States, July 1 to September 30, 1922 and 1923.

Commodity.	3 months, July 1 to Sept. 30.			Per cent of total.	
	Unit.	1922	1923	1922	1923
Wheat, total	Bushels	47,025,253	55,072,509	100	100
From United States	do	17,539,013	11,344,667	37	21
Wheat flour, total	Barrels	1,749,475	1,380,677	100	100
From United States	do	499,733	367,917	28	27
Corn, total	Bushels	18,922,864	17,483,280	100	100
From United States	do	6,299,600	670,600	33	4
Barley, total	do	6,916,068	10,127,507	100	100
From United States	do	3,070,900	2,637,133	44	26
Oats, total	do	7,282,100	8,947,120	100	100
From United States	do	2,059,050	792,400	28	9
Bacon, total	Pounds	175,749,856	219,473,520	100	100
From United States	do	66,848,096	66,038,000	38	30
Hams, total	do	38,464,272	55,598,704	100	100
From United States	do	35,404,880	50,183,616	92	90
Lard, total	do	60,040,960	67,251,520	100	100
From United States	do	50,776,320	51,177,280	85	76
Cotton, total	Bales of 478 pounds.	526,274	342,301	100	100
From United States	do	314,782	133,379	60	39
Cotton linters, total	do	1,451	601	.....	.....

Source: Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom, June and September, 1923.

Quarantine on Trees to Ohio.

Evergreen trees, shrubs, plants and parts thereof, *not nursery grown*, that have been produced in any of the six New England States, are now excluded from Ohio by a recent official quarantine, issued by the Director of Agriculture of Ohio. This action was taken to protect that State against the injurious gypsy moth and brown-tail moth, which are widely distributed in New England. This will cut considerably the supply of Christmas trees and other trees and plants, which are usually received in Ohio markets from Vermont, and probably will make it necessary for dealers to secure their trees and shrubs from Canada or such States as Wisconsin, Michigan, and Tennessee. Similar action has been taken by the Eastern States.

Dairy and Poultry

Butter Markets Follow Steady Course.

Supply and demand conditions were so nearly balanced during the week October 22-27, that the butter market remained practically unchanged. Nearly all week the tone of market was neither firm nor weak, but merely steady, with no indications of either upward or downward tendencies. It seemed that there were neither the so-called "bulls" nor "bears" on the market, but that instead all operators were waiting for development before forming opinions as to the probable course of the market. The result was an unsettled undertone. Buyers almost without exception bought only as they needed supplies aud receivers, seeing no object in holding, very generally sold freely. Quite naturally, under these conditions, the market was nearly always closely cleaned up and, therefore, sensitive to the smallest change in supplies or demand. The steady level of prices of the week under review, however, indicates that no great changes took place.

Probably the most definite of tendencies on the market was that of a widening of the range in price between the different scores. Although fairly large quantities of fine butter continued to arrive, this was generally more closely cleaned up than medium and under grades. This was especially true at New York, where large quantities of fancy butter are required and where some complaint of poor quality was heard. A factor other than that of quality, however, was a more important influence in bringing about a greater spread in prices. Fancy fresh butter usually fiuds fairly ready outlets the year round, but not so with medium and undergrades, the users of which are usually quick to take advantage of better quality storage butter offered during the season of light production at lower prices.

WITHDRAWALS FROM STORAGE COMPARATIVELY LIGHT.

Though the market at the moment was steady and there apparently was no reason for either a decline or an advance, conditions were very closely watched. Production and the rate of withdrawal from storage received a large share of the attention bestowed on the factors which might influence the market. Reports indicated that production was still declining from week to week but that more butter continued to be made than during the same period of last year. This, however, does not show the real significance of this factor. It usually happens that during the month of November a low point of production for the season is reached. What this low point will be, when it will come, and what the rate of increase which usually follows will be were the subjects of much speculatiou. Since these questions could not be answered, the only effect on the market, if any, was to make it more unsettled. More is known about the rate of withdrawal from storage. During the week under review there was a uet withdrawal from storage at the four markets of only about half as much as during a corresponding week of a year ago, making the shortage under last year approximately 5,000,000 pouuds. At the close of the previous week the shortage was around 7,000,000 pounds. This places the market in a somewhat easier statistical position, but since there was no weakening of the market storage stocks were apparently in firm hauds.

The foreign situation played no more important part. Actual imports at New York during the week under review amounted to 500 casks of Siberiau butter and a few cars of Canadian, the latter of which, because of cost and quality, were quite readily moved. In the neighborhood of 2,500 casks of Danish are expected shortly after the first of November, and some Irish dairy is yet to come, but these amounts are too small to greatly affect the market. Furthermore, an advance of Danish to 41–41¼, c. i. f., may stop further purchases.

Cheese Markets Dull.

The aftermath frequeutly following a decline seems to have ruled in cheese markets during the week October 22-27. During the previous week there were relatively sharp breaks in prices, which failed, however, to give any stimulus to trading. Despite this dull trading, and in the face of a heavier accumulation of stocks, the week under review opened with prices on the principal styles showing no change. Again, the market assumed an unsettled position, which was maintained throughout the week. This was particularly true of distributing markets, where buyers who had anticipated a drop in prices continued to shop around and take goods only when price and quality were very attractive or immediate outlets required a replenishment of stocks.

DEALERS PUSH SALES.

At no time during the week and in none of the principal distributing markets was there any activity to trading except of the type just mentioned. As the week progressed there was a noticeable tendency, particularly at New York and Boston, for dealers to push sales, with prices shaded occasionally rather than lose a sale. The statistical position of the market is no doubt of considerable importance in influencing the action of buyers. They are well aware of the storage surplus over last year, which increased slightly during the week, and, with production holding up, they are apparently off the market until anticipated price declines occur.

In Wisconsin business picked up materially toward the middle of the week and gave promise of exceeding the previous week's trade output, but while some sales represented fairly good margins over cost there were plenty of offerings which could be purchased at flat board prices. Southern business was no more than fair, and whatever may have occurred from the standpoint of volume, the market lacked snap. Reports on production indicated no material falling off and quality on the whole was satisfactory for October but not so good as September. Some pasty cheese reached the markets. It is reported that some New York factories will definitely close November 1, although others may continue, depending upon milk prices.

HELD CHEESE MOVES SLOWLY.

Held cheese has moved slowly on the whole. Some selling has taken place at New York, but prices have continued about the same as fresh cheese prices. A good many dealers ask more, but are able to obtaiu more only on occasioual sales. Until there is a wider differential it is expected held cheese will not be offered freely, as owners are as yet unwilling to part with their holdings.

Wholesale Prices of Butter and Cheese.

October 22-27, 1923, with Comparisons.

92 Score Creamery Butter. (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	48	47	49	48	46½
Tuesday	48	46½	48½	48	46¼
Wednesday	48	47	49	48	46¾
Thursday	48	47	49	48	46½
Friday	48½	47½	49½	48	45¾
Saturday	49	47½	49½	48½	45¾
Average:					
Oct. 22-27, 1923	48.25	47.08	49.08	48.08	46.25
Oct. 15-20, 1923	48.00	47.25	48.83	48.00	47.92
Oct. 23-28, 1922	47.33	45.62	48.33	46.83	45.50

American Cheese (No. 1 Fresh Twins). (Cents per lb.)

	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	25-26½	23¾-24¼	26½-28	25¾	.....
Tuesday	25-26½	23¾-24¼	26 -27½	25½	.....
Wednesday	25-26½	23¾-24¼	26 -27½	25¼	24¼
Thursday	25-26½	23½-23¾	26 -27	25½	24¼
Friday	25-26½	23½-23¾	26 -27	26¼	.....
Saturday	25-26½	23½-23¾	26 -27	26¼	24
Average:					
Oct. 22-27, 1923	25.75	23.81	26.71	25.79	24.62
Oct. 15-20, 1923	25.75	24.04	27.33	26.92	23.44
Oct. 23-28, 1922	26.31	25.12	25.75	22.62	25.60

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

	(Cents per lb.)		(Cents per lb.)
Monday	45	Friday	46
Tuesday	45	Saturday	46
Wednesday	45½		
Thursday	45½	Average	45.50

Movement of Dairy Products at Five Markets.

(New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.)

	Oct. 22-27, 1923.	Oct. 15-20, 1923.	Oct. 23-28, 1922.
Butter.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	9,232,096	11,091,281	8,436,212
Receipts since Jan. 1	570,878,513	561,646,417	555,948,118
Put into cold storage	929,462	1,349,217	635,381
Withdrawn from cold storage	3,457,823	3,726,454	4,751,171
Change during week	−2,528,361	−2,377,237	−4,115,790
Total holdings	40,735,631	43,263,992	44,249,628
Cheese.			
Receipts for week	4,501,251	4,782,945	3,866,103
Receipts since Jan. 1	186,590,841	182,089,590	168,635,188
Put into cold storage	1,025,935	1,188,735	847,811
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,351,111	1,338,545	1,193,186
Change during week	−325,176	−149,810	−345,375
Total holdings	21,907,623	22,232,799	15,537,087
Dressed Poultry.			
Receipts for week	6,805,755	6,724,068	5,315,590
Receipts since Jan. 1	204,094,092	197,288,337	160,005,408
Put into cold storage	2,831,997	2,783,052	1,812,476
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,597,437	1,413,529	1,751,969
Change during week	+1,264,560	+1,369,523	+60,507
Total holdings	26,576,796	25,312,236	19,229,841
Eggs.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	153,694	182,356	142,561
Receipts since Jan. 1	15,491,409	15,337,715	15,010,221
Put into cold storage	11,829	20,760	6,701
Withdrawn from cold storage	219,963	187,616	256,977
Change during week	−208,134	−166,856	−250,276
Total holdings	3,331,989	3,540,123	3,192,555

Milk Powder Report For October.

Manufacturers' Stocks of Powdered Milk.

	Whole milk powder.		Skimmed milk powder.	
	Case goods.	Bulk goods.	Case goods.	Bulk goods.
Total stocks:[1]	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Oct. 1, 1922	233,458	1,108,604	140,065	2,971,313
Oct. 1, 1923	32,511	1,154,124	48,433	6,138,006
Unsold stocks:[2]				
Oct. 1, 1922	233,458	558,334	85,199	1,363,759
Oct. 1, 1923	32,511	920,124	9,371	2,891,776

[1] Total stocks include all stocks held by manufacturers reporting.
[2] Unsold stocks include that portion of total stocks not covered by current sales or future delivery contracts.

Wholesale Prices of Skim Milk Powder, September, 1923.

(Cents per pound.)

Geographic section.	Case goods.[1]		Barreled goods.	
	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales fresh goods.[3]	Range.[2]	Bulk of sales fresh goods.[3]
New England		44	12 -15	12 -15
Middle Atlantic		44	9½-15	9½-15
South Atlantic		44	13 -17	13 -15
East North Central		44	10 -15	10 -15
West North Central		44	11 -15	11½-14½
South Central		44	12½-14½	12½-14½
Northwestern		48	11 -15½	11 -15½
Southwestern		48	11½-19	12 -19

[1] Prices reported per pound for case goods apply to milk powder packed in 1-pound cans.
[2] Includes the highest and lowest prices reported.
[3] Includes the highest and lowest "Bulk of sales" prices reported by different firms.

Prices of other powdered milk products ranged as follows: Whole milk powder 64¢–68¢ per 1-pound can for case goods and 25¢–34¢ per pound for goods packed in barrels; dried buttermilk 11¢–13¢ per pound for case goods and 3½¢–12¢ per pound for goods packed in barrels. Skim milk powder was reported sold at 15¢ per pound f. a. s. Atlantic Seaboard.

Exports of Powdered Milk from the United States During September 1923.

Destination.	Pounds.	Destination.	Pounds.
Europe:		South America:	
France	1,350	Argentina	2,000
Germany	19,584	Colombia	2,400
United Kingdom	5,200	Peru	5,515
North America:		Venezuela	4,210
Canada	4,480	Asia:	
Newfoundland and Labrador	500	China	11,876
British Honduras	891	Japan	35,901
Honduras	1,121	Philippine Islands	1,075
Panama	6,614	British South Africa	[illegible]
Mexico	4,848	Other countries	[illegible]
Cuba	3,706	Total exports:	
Dominican Republic	776	September, 1923	119,[illegible]
Haiti	1,472	September, 1922	130,[illegible]
Jamaica	800	Jan.-Sept. (inc.), 1923	1,792,[illegible]
Virgin Islands of United States	520	Jan.-Sept. (inc.), 1922	5,414,506

Exports of Dairy Products and Eggs During September, 1923.

[Data from the Department of Commerce.]

Exported to—	Butter.	Oleomargarine, animal and vegetable.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Milk.		
					Condensed.	Evaporated.	Powdered.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozens.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium						435,360	
France					168,000	956,400	1,350
Germany	1,867	200	1,000		15,433	845,358	19,584
United Kingdom			29,025	457,100	81,900	3,264,888	5,200
Canada	1,327	43,040	28,452	54,861	1,948	545	4,480
Central America	178,758	31,290	68,161	110,829	248,559	564,990	8,706
Mexico	54,507	1,230	52,598	566,734	181,471	203,402	4,848
Bermuda	3,885	2,290	427	7,389	35,688	58,542	68
Cuba	53,931	400	30,687	1,177,720	2,174,689	287,456	3,706
Other West Indies	97,949	44,160	43,430	3,045	62,327	67,710	3,648
Brazil					62,766		
Peru	27,700		6,304		48,066	521,037	5,515
Straits Settlements			60		113,400	61,722	
China	6,662		5,391		151,320	528,120	11,876
Hongkong	60		1,050		84,000	159,960	
Chosen	772		193		60,400	7,380	
Dutch East Indies					34,936	141,720	
Japan	7,750		600		671,734	536,550	35,901
Philippine Islands	11,680		5,417	360	714,252	472,604	1,075
Other countries	21,329	1,300	5,636	270	158,904	260,562	13,473
Total:							
Sept., 1923	468,177	123,910	278,431	2,378,308	5,069,793	9,374,306	119,430
Sept., 1922	1,077,283	188,781	334,106	2,799,633	3,023,048	7,525,637	130,879
Jan.-Sept. 1923	4,596,622	3,260,681	7,365,274	20,574,807	40,333,232	84,441,059	1,792,664
Jan.-Sept. 1922	9,488,427	1,310,559	4,058,639	22,203,534	44,635,088	104,941,512	5,414,506

Adjusting Demand and Supply.

Even the consumer buying in small lots for the family table may profit by keeping in mind the general seasons of greatest supply, which often are also the times of most desirable quality and lowest prices. To consume and preserve or store each product at the season of its greatest natural abundance is good policy for enjoyment, health, and economy.

Thus, in general, October is apple and potato month; November is cabbage month; May and June are strawberry months; July and August melon months, and September covers most northern vegetables and fruits. If the demand of the consumer were more closely based on the seasonableness of the supply, there would be fewer gluts in the market and not so many periods of "fancy" prices.

The length, strength, and color of Egyptian cottons are characteristics of great value, while the uniformity of the fiber, due to the quality of growth, renders them in manufacturing processes subject to less waste than are many other kinds.

Fruits and Vegetables

Peak of Potato Shipments Passed.

Onions closed somewhat higher in eastern cities, advances of 50¢–$1 per sack occurring in New York. Cabbage also brought better prices during the week October 22–27, and although sweet potatoes ranged higher in Now York and Chicago they tended downward in most other markets. Under the increasing supplies, boxed apple prices showed a weaker tendency; barreled stock, however, held nearly steady. Cabbage shipments increased 440 cars and barreled apples 250, but grape movement continued to decrease rapidly, as did potatoes and pears. A net loss of 2,745 cars reduced the week's total movement of 14 fruits and vegetables to 27,972 cars.

Potatoes.—Now that the peak of potato shipments has passed, city markets have a more normal tone. A few centers still report liberal supplies, but in other places moderate stocks are on hand. Since the heavy movement of 8,900 cars the second week of October, shipments decreased to 7,240 cars for the week ending October 27. Trading is generally slow, with few radical price changes.

MINNESOTA AND MAINE LEADING.

During the first three months of the late potato season, Minnesota usually leads in volume of shipments. The relative position of other States changes according to size of crop and in response to needs in other sections of the country. Maine ranks second in early fall movement this season, as in 1921, but last year that State dropped to fifth place because of its own short crop and the abundant general supplies. New York is an important source of shipments every season. Surpassing even its brilliant record of 1921, North Dakota has climbed to third place this autumn, although a year ago that State ranked seventh because of poor market outlets. Idaho consistently holds sixth place in volume of fall shipments, and Colorado usually exceeds Idaho's output. Wisconsin reached a high position in 1922, because of a bumper crop, second only in size to that of Minnesota.

To October 27, the 18 principal late potato States had marketed nearly 60,000 carloads, slightly more than to the same time last season, but about 15,000 cars less than in the fall of 1921. Their first three months' movement in that year proved to be 40% of the season's total, whereas in 1922 and 1920 it was only 31% of the season's entire output.

In Maine and New York the f. o. b. market was slow during the past week. Buyers were holding off, and haulings were light. Cold weather in western districts caused some frost injury to undug potatoes. Snow fell freely around Alliance, Nebraska. Prices advanced 5¢–20¢ per 100 lbs. in various sections of Colorado, with a stronger tendency in Idaho.

Eastern potatoes ranged generally $1.75–$2 per 100 lbs. in most cities except Philadelphia, where prices declined sharply. Long Island Green Mountains continued to bring a premium of about 50¢. In the Chicago carlot market, sacked Ohios closed at 80¢–95¢, but bulk Northern round whites ranged $1–$1.15. Price of Colorado potatoes and Idaho Rurals at Fort Worth was $1.65–$1.75, with Idaho Russets bringing $2–$2.25.

Notwithstanding the low prices on *cabbage* in leading shipping sections, there was better demand and higher prices in eastern consuming centers. Returns to growers, however, are far beyond those of a year ago. Danish type in western New York closed at $15–$17 per ton, and at $11 f. o. b. Wisconsin producing sections. City sales of New York Domestic type advanced to a range of $21–$26, with Danish stock jobbing at $25–$28 and reaching top of $33 in Cincinnati. Midwestern Danish type sold in Kansas City at $20–$25. Wisconsin still surpasses New York in volume of shipments.

Apples.—Washington has been marketing more than 3,000 carloads of boxed apples per week, compared with a movement of 1,300 cars at the same time last season. Total shipments from far western States are running 10,000 cars ahead of last fall's output. The New York market for Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, medium to large sizes, declined about 20¢ per box, and Delicious closed at $2.50–$2.75. Although a dull tone prevailed in Chicago, prices were unchanged, Jonathans bringing $2–$2.25 and Delicious 75¢ more. Shipments from the barreled apple regions showed a considerable gain, reaching 5,400 cars for the week. New York led all other States. Cider apples and canning stock have met w'th a better demand in the western part of that State than have the higher grades of fruit. In carlots, cider apples were selling at 50¢–60¢ per 100 lbs. and canning fruit at $1–$1.25. Most varieties of eastern apples were reported at $3.50–$4.50 per barrel in consuming markets, Wealthys ranging up to $5.50 and best Northwestern Greenings to $7. York Imperials sold as low as $3. Best midwestern apples were jobbing at $5–$6 per barrel.

Offerings of *onions* again decreased during the week, leaving the seasonal movement to date 4,000 cars less than last year's. Shipping-point markets in New York, the Connecticut Valley, and west Michigan have been very dull, with too few sales to establish a market. In Indiana yellow varieties sold firm at $2.85–$3 per 100-lb. sack f. o. b. usual terms. New York and Massachusetts yellow varieties advanced 65¢–$1 per sack in New York, ranging $3.50–$3.60, and strengthened to $3–$3.35 in other markets. Domestic supplies were limited in the metropolis and imports of Spanish onions heavy. Middle-western yellows advanced to $3–$3.75 in most consuming centers.

Yellow *sweet potatoes* from the Eastern Shore of Virginia found slow, dull markets, bringing mostly $2.50–$3.50 per barrel. New Jersey yellows sold a little stronger at $1.25–$2 per bushel hamper, and in Chicago Tennessee Nancy Halls brought mostly $1.50.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Colorado *cauliflower* was jobbing at $1.75–$2 per crate in middle-western markets and Michigan stock at $1–$1.25 in Chicago. New York cauliflower ranged 75¢–$2, with Long Island and Catskill offerings topping the market. *Celery* is moving at the rate of about 85 cars a day. New York Golden Self-blanching brought $1.50–$1.65 per crate at shipping points, advancing to $2–$2.50 per two-thirds crate in most markets. Massachusetts *cranberries* jobbed slowly at $3.50–$5.25 per half-bbl. box. *Grape* shipments are steadily decreasing, losing about 1,500 cars during the week. New York Concords have reached a price of $90 per ton to growers, jobbing in city markets at 90¢–$1.10 per 12-qt. Climax basket. Old crop *lettuce* maintains a volume of about 60 cars a day, and new lettuce shipments from California increased to 128 cars during the week. New York Big Boston ranged 50¢–$1.25 per crate, and western Iceberg weakened to $4–$4.75. California *tomatoes* advanced to $1.50–$2 per lug box in leading markets.

Prices of Fruits and Vegetables f. o. b. Shipping Point.

October 29, 1923, with Comparisons.

Product.	Shipping point.	Unit of sale.	Oct. 29, 1923.	Oct. 22, 1923.	Oct. 30, 1922.
Potatoes:					
Red River Ohios.	Minneapolis points.	100 lbs. sacked.	[1] $0.65	[1] $0.65–0.70	[2] $0.65–0.70
Early Ohios.	Alliance, Nebr.	do	1.00	.90–1.00	[3] .37– .42
Green Mountains.	Presque Isle, Me.	do	1.35	[4] 1.30	[4] .90–1.00
Round Whites.	Rochester, N. Y.	do	1.45–1.50	1.45–1.55	1.05
Do.	Waupaca, Wis.	do	.80– .90	.85– .90	.70– .75
Do.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	do	.85– .95	.85– .90	.75– .80
Peoples' Russets.	Grand Junction, Colo.	do	.80–1.00	.75– .80	.....
Rurals.	Idaho Falls, Idaho.	do	.60	.55	[3] .35
Apples:					
Jonathans.	Spokane, Wash.	Boxes	1.00	[5] 1.50	1.25–1.30
Baldwins.	Grand Rapids, Mich.	Barrels	.....	.....	4.00
Do.	Rochester, N. Y.	do	4.00	4.00	4.00–4.25
York Imperials.	Martinsburg, W. Va.	do	3.00	3.00	.....
Cabbage:					
Danish.	Rochester, N. Y.	Bulk, per ton.	15.00–17.00	15.00–17.00	9.00–10.00
Do.	Racine, Wis.	do	11.00	12.00–13.00	.....

[1] U. S. No. 1 and partly graded.
[2] Partly graded.
[3] Wagonloads cash to growers.
[4] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[5] Northwestern extra fancy Winesaps.

Florida Avacados to California.

A full carload of avacados was received recently from Florida in Los Angeles for the first time. Only small express shipments of this fruit were received in that market during previous seasons. Part of this car-lot arrival, however, was reshipped to other cities along the Pacific coast. The fruit was of the green-skin variety, and ranged in size from medium to large, being packed in excelsior and in the usual crate. The avacados sold readily in Los Angeles at 35¢–40¢ per pound.

Arrivals and Prices of Fruits and Vegetables.

Arrivals Include All Varieties of Each Product for the Week October 23—29, 1923, with Comparisons; Prices are for October 29, 1923, with Comparisons, and are for the Variety or Varieties Specified.

POTATOES (Prices quoted on Round Whites, sacked and bulk per 100 pounds).

Markets.	Total car-lot arrivals.					Jobbing range.		
	Oct. 23-29, 1923.	Oct. 16-22, 1923.	Oct. 24-30, 1922.	Jan. 1-Oct. 29, 1923.	Jan. 1-Oct. 30, 1922.	Oct. 29, 1923.	Oct. 22, 1923.	Oct. 30, 1922.
New York	428	493	440	18,212	17,497	$1.90-1.95	$1.90	$1.50
Boston	431	408	115	10,203	7,481	1.75	1.75	1.50
Philadelphia	216	233	144	7,139	6,421	1.55-1.85	1.75-1.85	1.35-1.45
Baltimore	68	75	85	1,959	[1] 1,675	1.75-1.85	1.85	1.15-1.25
Pittsburgh	103	84	148	6,576	7,498	1.45-1.55	1.45-1.55	1.25-1.35
Cincinnati	120	87	120	2,569	2,935	[2] 1.15-1.25	[2] 1.15-1.35	1.15-1.25
Chicago	848	871	741	19,831	16,306	[3] 1.00-1.15	[3] 1.00-1.15	[3] 80- .95
St. Louis	127	140	161	3,734	4,910	[2] 1.15	[2] 1.10-1.15	[2] 1.15
Kansas City	472	351	380	9,710	7,777	[2,3] 1.00	[2,3] 1.00-1.05	[2,3] 1.00-1.05

APPLES (Prices quoted on Eastern York Imperials and Middlewestern Jonathans, barrels).

New York	343	518	313	6,209	4,997	$3.00-3.75	$3.00-3.75	$3.50-3.75
Boston	46	57	53	480	735	3.50	3.50-3.75	3.00-3.50
Philadelphia	87	160	53	1,379	902	3.25	3.50	3.25-3.50
Baltimore	13	19	24	402	[1] 250	3.00-3.25	3.00-3.15	3.00-3.25
Pittsburgh	73	83	182	1,943	2,206	[4] 3.00-3.25	4.00-4.25	3.00-3.50
Cincinnati	38	41	30	724	467	[5] 4.00	4.00-4.25	.....
Chicago	484	361	372	3,622	3,550	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00	5.50-6.00
St. Louis	249	194	46	1,451	214	[6] 4.50-5.00	4.00-4.25	.....
Kansas City	111	50	60	620	375	5.00-5.50	5.25	4.50-5.00

APPLES (Prices quoted on Northwestern Extra Fancy Jonathans, boxes.)

New York	350	217	135	3,993	2,726	$1.50-1.90	$1.75-2.00	$2.25-2.50
Boston	73	59	35	675	340	1.75-2.25	.....	.....
Philadelphia	40	33	51	799	660	1.65-2.25	1.50-2.25	2.00-2.40
Baltimore	9	8	20	347	[1] 165	1.75-2.00	1.75-2.25	1.90-2.00
Pittsburgh	30	11	61	766	492	1.75-2.00	1.75-2.00	1.50-2.00
Cincinnati	30	29	34	143	66	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	752	670	458	2,872	1,725	2.00-2.25	2.00-2.25	2.25-2.40
St. Louis	78	47	55	394	344	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	178	169	169	595	426	1.75-2.25	2.50-2.75	2.50

ONIONS [7] (Prices quoted on Eastern and Middlewestern Yellow varieties, sacked per 100 pounds.)

New York	364	262	215	2,350	1,277	$3.50-3.60	$2.50-3.00	$1.75-2.00
Boston	36	46	47	502	701	3.00-3.25	2.75-3.25	1.75-1.85
Philadelphia	32	36	48	483	573	3.25-3.35	3.25	1.75-2.00
Baltimore	13	13	4	128	[1] 105	3.25-3.35	3.00-3.25	1.75-2.00
Pittsburgh	44	83	35	419	455	3.05-3.25	3.00-3.25	1.50-1.65
Cincinnati	19	15	17	127	25	2.75-3.25	2.75-3.00	1.60-1.75
Chicago	113	121	93	819	540	2.75-3.00	2.50-3.00	1.75-1.85
St. Louis	27	27	37	247	157	[8] 3.00	[8] 2.75-2.80	[8] 1.40-1.50
Kansas City	36	31	71	198	104	[8] 3.00-3.25	[8] 3.25	[8] 1.65-1.75

CABBAGE (Prices quoted on New York and Northern Danish type, bulk per ton.)

New York	61	54	66	2,844	1,820	$25.00-28.00	$23.00-25.00	$18.00-20.00
Boston	14	6	18	863	725	[9] 1.75	[9] 1.75-2.00	[9] 1.00-1.25
Philadelphia	60	34	51	1,425	1,446	25.00-28.00	27.00-28.00	16.00-18.00
Baltimore	45	46	22	[1] 925	[1] 621	25.00-27.00	20.00-25.00	23.00-25.00
Pittsburgh	35	38	94	1,088	1,106	25.00	24.00-25.00	18.00-20.00
Cincinnati	37	28	48	539	624	30.00-33.00	28.00-32.00	20.00
Chicago	121	54	37	2,041	1,795	[10] 1.15-1.25	.....	[3] 12.00
St. Louis	100	43	65	1,055	1,520	[11] 20.00-25.00	[11] 20.00-25.00	[11] 15.00-17.00
Kansas City	45	19	72	553	600	20.00-25.00	25.00-27.00	.....

SWEET POTATOES (Prices quoted on Eastern Shore of Virginia Yellow varieties, barrels.)

New York	44	166	168	6,226	7,024	$2.50	$2.00-2.25	$1.25-1.50
Boston	36	56	25	3,415	3,402	3.25	3.50	1.75-1.87½
Philadelphia	13	17	4	1,912	1,998	2.25	2.25-2.50	1.25
Baltimore	3	5	11	[1] 293	[1] 394	2.25-2.50	2.25-2.50	1.00-1.15
Pittsburgh	23	30	32	2,227	2,401	3.00-3.25	3.40-3.50	1.50-1.65
Cincinnati	10	8	15	1,085	1,135	3.50-3.65	3.90-4.00	1.90-2.00
Chicago	53	67	65	6,456	5,507	3.65-3.85	3.50-3.75	2.00-2.25
St. Louis	....	....	....	1,574	1,571	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	....	2	4	3,261	2,593	.....	.....	[12] .75- .85

[1] Incomplete.
[2] Minnesota and North Dakota Red River Ohios.
[3] Carlot sales.
[4] Eastern Jonathans.
[5] Eastern Grimes.
[6] Midwestern Winesaps.
[7] Arrivals include Spanish imports.
[8] Red varieties.
[9] Barrels.
[10] Bulk per 100 pounds.
[11] Midwestern Domestic cabbage.
[12] Arkansas Nancy Halls.

Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables.

Week of October 21-27 and Season to October 27, with Comparisons.

Product.	Oct. 21-27, 1923.	Oct. 14-20, 1923.	Oct. 22-28, 1922.	Total this season to Oct. 27.	Total last season to Oct. 28.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Box areas	5,015	5,207	2,543	26,194	16,096	46,261
Bhl. areas	5,400	5,152	5,033	34,794	38,870	65,950
Cabbage	1,717	1,275	1,987	23,192	29,126	41,341
Cantaloupes	45	72	31	24,467	29,909	29,917
Celery	524	475	657	9,284	8,185	14,782
Grapes	4,584	6,099	4,218	51,272	51,851	59,863
Grapefruit	354	422	(2)	2,388	(2)	16,604
Lettuce:						
New crop	128	90	58	364	[1] 180	[1] 25,697
Old crop	354	381	279	26,434	21,558	22,282
Onions	846	904	1,175	15,696	19,943	29,783
Oranges	269	344	(2)	897	(2)	22,322
Pears	424	606	568	16,195	19,272	20,367
Potatoes:						
Sweet	535	667	679	7,281	9,172	21,583
White	7,241	8,292	8,850	105,563	122,708	253,738
Tomatoes	238	364	222	22,832	26,128	26,624
Vegetables, mixed	298	367	420	19,874	17,050	19,676
Total	27,972	30,717	26,720	386,727	409,868	691,098

[1] Not included in totals. [2] Unavailable.

Harvest of Wisconsin Potatoes in Full Swing.

Harvesting of Wisconsin's potato crop is now in full swing. Yields over the State have been good and quality of stock probably the best in several years. At the beginning of the season both growers and dealers were optimistic, as there was thought to be a shortage of potatoes in the United States generally, and particularly in Wisconsin. The last official estimate, however, placed the probable production for the country at 401,424,000 bushels and indicated that the frost of September 15 did not reduce Wisconsin's crop as much as had been expected. Production for the State is now placed at 26,634,000 bushels, which is about 65 per cent of last year's bumper crop.

Taking the State as a whole, production is rather uneven. As usual, the northern portion has by far the heaviest acreage and yield, the central portion only fair, while in some isolated sections through the southern and western parts the crop is almost a failure. It is predicted that the average yield will be around 150 bushels to the acre. The stock is relatively free from scab, second growth, and growth cracks, and most shipments should easily meet the requirements of United States grade No. 1.

At the opening of the season early in September prices were higher than conditions warranted. Best round white stock in the Antigo section sold at $1.75–$2 per 100 pounds bulk to the growers, with Triumph seed potatoes correspondingly high. One sale of 10,000 bushels of Triumphs seed for January delivery was made to an Alabama firm at $1.26 per bushel. Remembering the disastrous years just past, growers began rushing their stock to market. Soon there was a decline, and round whites were selling at 50¢–75¢ per 100 pounds. As growers were not willing to haul at these prices, shipments fell off, and prices advanced to a range of 70¢–$1. Again haulings and shipments increased. This, together with a spell of warm weather, caused another slight price slump. Dealers do not look for distinct improvement in the market until peak of the heavy movement is past and the weather becomes cool enough to stimulate trading. In view of this fact, most of the potatoes being hauled at present are going into storage. One warehouse in Waupaca received 27 loads in one day early in October, of which one load was sold and the remainder stored.

Shipping-point inspection is optional in Wisconsin again this season. This method seems to give most satisfaction, as dealers claim shipments are sometimes delayed under the compulsory inspection system. However, they admit the value of an inspection certificate, especially on a declining market.

Some change in planting dates must take place in Wisconsin if the crop is to mature with less frost damage in the fall. Bugs and frost are the two chief enemies of the potato crop, and as growers can fight the bugs but not the frost, planting must be scheduled to escape the latter. This season many fields were not planted until late in June and were severely damaged by the September freeze. Growers are also beginning to realize that they must adopt modern spraying methods to control insect and fungous pests.

Nebraska Potatoes Late in Moving.

Nebraska potato shipments are running 1,000 cars behind last year's total at this time, and the crop is moving at the rate of only 25 cars a day. To the end of last season Nebraska shipped 5,564 cars.

A representative of the Federal market news service visited important producing sections of the State early in October, and reported that, at most points, rains were holding up digging. In the northern section around Hay Springs and Rushville, however, about one-half the crop had been shipped. Acreage there had been cut 40 per cent from last year and hail during the growing season had caused great damage. Early Ohios were yielding 50–160 bushels per acre, averaging about 60–65 bushels. Bliss Triumphs were reported to have an average yield of about 125 bushels.

In the Hemingford-Alliance district, usually called the Central-Western section of Nebraska, most of the crop was still in the ground, and digging was at a standstill because of heavy rains. Very few cars had yet left the district. More recently, freezing temperatures caused some damage to the undug crop. The slight reduction in total acreage which occurred was believed to have been mostly in plantings of Early Ohios. This variety comprises about one-third of the crop, Bliss Triumphs making up the remaining two-thirds. Although considerable disease was appearing in the stock which had been dug, quality was somewhat better than last season. Fusarium wilt and scab are prevalent in both leading varieties, with second growth particularly noticeable in Early Ohios. Size of the stock is mostly medium to large. Early Ohios were yielding 75–80 bushels per acre, and Bliss Triumphs averaged 125.

Around Scottsbluff and Morrill, the irrigated district has produced potatoes of a quality better than for years. Yield, too, is very good, averaging 150 bushels per acre both for dry-land and irrigated sections. Four-fifths of the acreage was Bliss Triumphs and the remainder Russet Rurals, although a few McClures and Pearls are grown. Shipments of 1,500 cars are expected for the season, but it was estimated that hardly 10 per cent had moved to October 10.

A small section in southwestern Nebraska, centering around Kimball, is both irrigated and dry land, shipping practically all its dry-land potatoes as seed. Yields in irrigated parts were very low, but dry-land Bliss Triumphs were averaging 100 bushels per acre. Sales of six carloads of seed stock were reported at prices ranging from $1.75 to $2.50 per 100 pounds.

Western New York Cabbage Delayed.

Total cabbage plantings in New York State show a 9 per cent decrease from 1922, the October estimate being 22,680 acres, compared with 24,900 acres last year and 22,900 acres two seasons ago. Total tonnage in 1923, 1922, and 1921 was figured as 170,100 tons, 224,100 tons, and 148,800 tons, respectively.

In western New York the crop has been backward on account of late planting and lack of moisture during the growing season. The yield of Domestic type cabbage is estimated at 8 tons per acre, compared with 12.5 tons last year; Danish type is estimated at 7.5 tons per acre, about the same as in 1922.

About one-third, or 56,700 tons, of the commercial crop in New York is Domestic type, not suitable for winter storage, and of this amount probably 65 per cent will be used by kraut factories. This statement is approximately true for Wisconsin. Indiana's, Michigan's, and Ohio's crop is more than 80 per cent Domestic, and is largely consumed in the production of kraut. In Pennsylvania and Minnesota, however, the crop is more than 80 per cent Danish, and in Colorado the division is about even. Practically all of the Danish type stored is produced in New York and Wisconsin.

Quality and size of the Danish crop in New York are very irregular. In the central part of the State, Danish is mostly very large, while in the western part of the State the size is much smaller, and cabbage in many fields may not form heads.

Early prices have been approximately double those of last year. First Domestic sales netted growers around $30 per ton, but the price gradually declined until growers were selling at $9–$11 around October 20. Danish cabbage sold first at $20 per ton to growers but also declined to a range of $10–$12.

The Domestic cabbage season is drawing to a close. Shipments of this type were decreasing daily. Danish movement, however, was well under way in Madison, Chenango, Cortland, and Onondaga Counties, but was just starting in western New York. Total cabbage shipments from the State to October 27 were approximately 2,270 cars, compared with 3,200 to the same time last year.

Markets receiving the largest number of cars of New York cabbage between September 15 and October 20 are as follows: New York City, 180 cars; Baltimore, 170; Philadelphia, 150; and Brooklyn, 130 cars.

Heavy Movement of California Grapes.

California's grape crop was estimated in October at 3,190,674,000 pounds, or 88 per cent of the United States total forecast of 3,586,972,000 pounds. Corresponding figures for 1922 were 3,320,000,000 and 3,870,342,000 pounds. According to an estimate released in March, California has 612,098 acres planted to grapes, of which 163,267 were planted in 1921 and 1922 and may be assumed to have been nonbearing in the present season.

To October 27, shipments of grapes from California were 42,139 cars, and a total of 51,272 cars had moved from all grape-shipping sections of the United States. California's output to that date was 5,600 cars greater than at the same time last year, and probable shipments for the remainder of the season were estimated around 6,000 cars.

The percentage of raisin grapes which may be shipped to eastern markets fresh instead of dried is the big undetermined factor in predicting future shipments. A special raisin report released on October 10 indicates an increase of about 8 per cent in production, with this season's crop estimated at 256,000 tons compared with 237,000 tons in 1922. The report states that, owing to the lower percentage of sugar than usual, shrinkage in weight will be equivalent to about 21,000 tons, leaving a net raisin production of 235,000 tons. Of this amount, 15 per cent, or 35,000 tons, will be below standard in quality.

Approximately 1,000,000 tons of fresh grapes will be required, the report continues, to produce this year's raisin output of 235,000 tons. This means that to obtain a certain quantity of raisins requires at least four times the quantity of fresh grapes.

Thus, out of California's total estimated production of 1,595,337 tons of grapes, only 595,337 tons will be available for shipment as fresh fruit within and without the State. These figures make clear the reason why California, with such unparallelled grape production, markets scarcely more than one-third of its crop as fresh fruit. If no raisins were made and none of the crop used for juice purposes in California, that State might be expected to have a carlot movement this year of 132,945 cars, instead of a possible 48,000 cars.

Mildew caused more damage this season than any other factor, affecting vineyards in the San Joaquin Valley most seriously, but appearing in practically all parts of the State north of the Tehachapi mountains. Thompsons and Muscats were said to be most subject to mildew attacks. A comparison of 1923 prices at shipping points and in terminal markets is given below:

Shipping Point Prices of California Grapes.

[Per crate, f. o. b. cash track and usual terms.]

Week ending—	Thompsons.	Malagas.	Tokays.	Cornichons.	Emperors.
Aug. 3	$0.85–$1.00	$1.65–$1.75	.....	.....	.....
10	.75– .85	1.65– 1.75	.....	.....	.....
17	.75– .85	1.50– 1.75	.....	.....	.....
24	.75– .85	1.00– 1.25	.....	.....	.....
31	.80	1.00– 1.25	.....	.....	.....
Sept. 7	.....	.90	$1.75	.....	.....
14	.....	.90– 1.10	1.50	$1.25–$1.50	.....
21	.....	.75– 1.00	$1.50– 1.60	1.25– 1.50	.....
28	.....	1.00– 1.15	1.50	1.25– 1.50	.....
Oct. 5	.....	1.10– 1.25	1.25	1.25	$1.25
12	.....	1.15– 1.25	1.15– 1.25	1.25	$1.25– 1.50

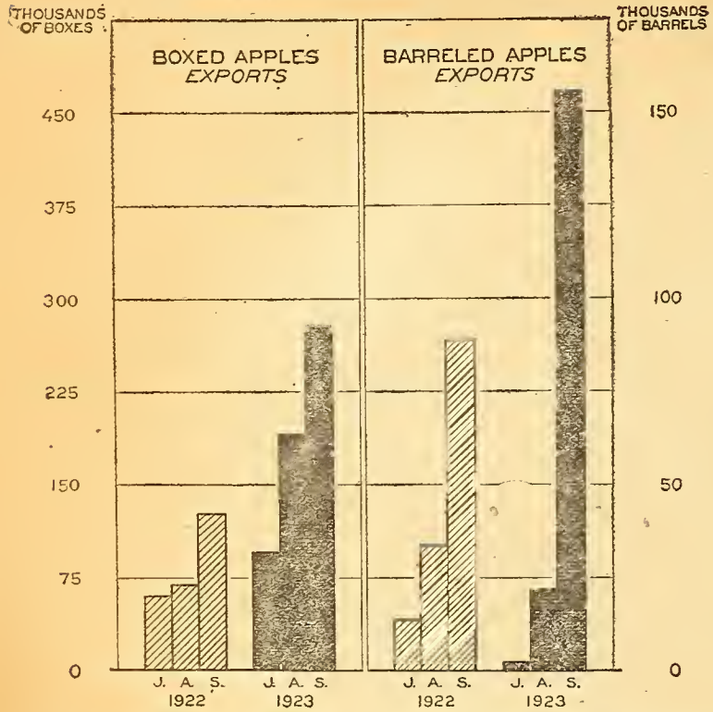
Average Auction Prices for California Grapes in Leading Markets.

[Per crate.]

Week ending—	Malagas.	Tokays.	Cornichons.
Aug. 10	$1.96	.....	.....
17	2.38	.....	.....
24	1.90	.....	.....
31	1.61	$2.98	.....
Sept. 7	1.24	2.97	.....
14	1.11	2.49	.....
21	1.19	2.19	$2.44
28	1.52	2.15	1.98
Oct. 5	1.72	2.09	2.22
12	1.63	1.64	1.78

Exports of Boxed and Barreled Apples.

July, August, and September, 1922 and 1923.



Apple exports this season are heavy, compared with last year. During July boxed shipments from the Western States to foreign markets were 58 per cent more than those of July, 1922. For August the increase over last year was 173 per cent, and during September 120 per cent. Total exports in boxes for the three months amounted to 566,744, compared with 257,582 boxes during the same period in 1922.

Shipments in barrels have been considerably later than last fall's movement, and the July and August exports were less by 82 per cent and 35 per cent, respectively, than those of the corresponding months a year ago. A heavy crop in Virginia and West Virginia, however, enabled the September export movement to exceed that of September, 1922, by 75 per cent. This made 179,869 barrels for the three months, a net gain of nearly 43,500 barrels.

The chart also reflects the large surplus of eastern fall apples which were available last season at rather low prices. This year early apples throughout the regions usually shipping in barrels were less abundant, but the heavy crop in the far western States provided an early surplus of boxed apples for export. The partial failure of the British crop resulted in an active demand for American fruit, and very satisfactory prices in foreign markets influenced the large export movement.

From July, 1922, to June, 1923, inclusive, exports of apples from the United States totaled nearly 593,000 barrels and 3,491,000 boxes. Figuring three boxes to one barrel, the boxed exports were equivalent to 1,163,667 barrels. Boxed shipments reached their height in November and December, whereas the exports of barreled apples were greatest during October and November.

Idaho Expects Good Apple Season.

Idaho will move one of the largest apple crops ever produced in the State, if weather, markets, and transportation conditions are favorable, according to recent reports from a Federal representative of the market news service stationed at Spokane. Last season the car-lot movement was approximately 4,200 cars, compared with 5,825 in 1921–1922, and shipments for this season have been estimated at 5,600 cars. Most of the crop is grown in the southern part of the State. Fruitland, Payette, Twin Falls, New Plymouth, Council, Nampa, Parma, Weiser, and Caldwell are the largest shipping points.

Quality this season is exceptionally good and the fruit is very clean and free from worms. Color also is good. Jonathans are highly colored and of more than normal size, but not so large as Washington Jonathans. Production of this variety was cut slightly in Idaho around Payette and Weiser by fire blight, but this acted as a thinning process, making the remaining fruit larger.

Local factors estimate that about 40 per cent of the crop consists of Jonathans. Other important varieties in the State are Romes and Winesaps, in about equal proportions, Delicious, and Black Bens. Shipments have been heavy, some 2,300 cars having moved to October 27, as compared with about 1,600 cars to the same date last season.

Idaho differs from other apple sections of the Northwest in shipping most of the crop as Orchard Run, a combination of Extra Fancy, Fancy, and C grades, usually from 2¼ inches up. Records of 3,000 cars marketed last season show that approximately 2,500 were shipped as Orchard Run, and that about half or these were bulk stock; 1,000 cars were of bushel baskets, 700 of boxes, and 75 cars of barreled stock. The State-Federal shipping point inspection seems to be highly appreciated, as about 98 per cent of the apples moving at present are being inspected at shipping points.

Loading in bushel baskets is a practice which seems to be increasing in Idaho. A large part of the crop goes to Middle Western States, where stock packed in this manner is preferred.

DISASTROUS SEASON FOR PRUNES.

The prune crop in southern Idaho was also a very large one this year, the movement totaling 2,000 cars. Local shippers claim that the district could have moved 800 cars more if market conditions had been favorable, but the prune deal was rather disastrous this season. Low prices were received in the large terminal markets, following heavy crops in both Oregon and Idaho.

A hard rain during the first week of September injured the older crop of lettuce in the district, but the cooler weather following was more favorable for the new stock.

Southern Colorado Potatoes of Good Quality.

Potatoes in the San Luis Valley of Colorado are yielding an average per acre of 90 sacks, weighing 115 pounds each. A few fields of Brown Beautys were turning out larger yields of U. S. No. 1 stock, when a representative of the Federal market news service visited the district early in October. At that time about half the crop was dug. Some growers and shippers believed that yield in the whole valley would average about the same as last season, 75–85 sacks per acre, although inspectors estimated it higher. All factors agreed that the potatoes were smooth and practically free from disease. Acreage was estimated at 8,000 less than last season, but plantings of Red McClures had increased. That variety is understood to comprise about 10 per cent of the total crop in southern Colorado. Movement for the entire season is expected to reach 4,500 to 5,000 cars. Last season's car-lot shipments totaled 4,597.

Acreage in the northern part of Colorado, or Greeley district, has been reduced slightly and consists mostly of Rurals, with some Kings and Pearls. Quality of the stock there is a little better than last year, with yield averaging about 90 sacks to the acre.

To October 27 total Colorado potato shipments were about 4,650 cars, compared with 4,965 to the same time last year. Output for the entire 1922–23 season was 15,407 cars.

Colorado Cabbage Prices.

The average price paid cabbage growers in the Greeley district of Colorado for the past 25 years, according to reports supplied by dealers, is about 60¢ per 100 pounds, the lowest price being 15¢ in November, 1915, and August, 1922, and the highest $3 in December, 1916. The average during October and November was close to 50¢ for the whole period, while the November average was near 60¢, and December and January was over 70¢. About one year of every three showed a pronounced rise in the December price, as compared with that of October. According to growers and dealers, about one year of every five proves profitable. The margins received by shippers vary according to prices received for the cabbage, and range from 10¢ to 25¢ per 100 pounds, with a probable average of 15 cents.

British official import statistics for the three months, July 1 to September 30, 1923, show imports of 155,000,000 bushels of wheat and 1,400,000 barrels of flour, as compared with 47,000,000 bushels of wheat and 1,700,000 barrels of flour in the same months of 1922. Of these imports, 11,000,000 bushels of wheat and 380,000 barrels of flour were from the United States, as compared with 18,000,000 bushels of wheat and 490,000 barrels of flour in the same months of last year.

Grain

Corn Prices Seeking New Crop Level.

The outstanding feature in the grain market for the week October 22–27 was the rapid decline in corn prices, old corn selling at the close of the week about 10¢ under the price of the previous week and new corn still lower. December future prices were down about 2¢ below those at the close of the previous week, being quoted at Chicago at 73½¢ with the May at 71¾¢. Primary receipts were about one million less than for the previous week, but there was a slight increase in the visible supply. Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, and Omaha received the bulk of the shipments. The demand for old corn was only fair, as buyers hesitated to pay the premiums at which the few offerings were still selling. New corn was arriving more freely in practically all of the markets and prices showed a declining tendency throughout the week. At the close of the week new corn in the various markets was selling around 80¢–85¢ per bushel. The arrivals of new corn still contained excessive moisture, although more favorable weather conditions were reported from some sections of the Corn Belt. Receipts at Chicago from Minnesota and South Dakota showed better quality and less moisture than grain from Illinois and Iowa. At some of the smaller markets the demand for the new corn was slowing up materially because of the lack of sufficient drying facilities to take care of the arrivals.

Cash wheat market lower.—Although wheat future prices were 1¢ higher at the close of the week, compared with the previous close cash wheat prices worked lower at most of the markets. The future market was rather unsettled, principally because of the unsettled political situation abroad and the uncertainty of any Government action at home. The prospects toward the close of the week of adjustment of the European situation was a strengthening factor, as were also the efforts on the part of the Government to adjust freight rates and improve marketing facilities. December wheat at Chicago closed at $1.07⅛ and May at $1.11¾ compared with $1.05⅜ for December and $1.10⅜ for May at the close of the previous week.

	Wheat.		Corn.		Oats.	
	Oct. 22–27.	Oct. 15–20.	Oct. 22–27.	Oct. 15–20.	Oct. 22–27.	Oct. 15–20.
	Bushels.	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*	*Bushels.*
Primary receipts	7,319,000	10,038,000	3,863,000	4,783,000	5,665,000	7,985,000
Primary receipts last year	10,175,000	11,492,000	7,305,000	7,907,000	5,609,000	5,783,000
Primary shipments	4,106,000	5,416,000	2,529,000	1,907,000	4,379,000	5,312,000
Primary shipments last year	5,940,000	6,049,000	5,273,000	6,070,000	4,136,000	4,391,000
Visible supply	67,732,000	66,529,000	1,100,000	988,000	20,127,000	19,626,000
Visible supply last year	33,563,000	35,158,000	9,087,000	9,153,000	35,464,000	35,774,000
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Chicago	278	399	945	933	498	522
Minneapolis	2,091	2,240	147	84	394	501
Duluth	856	815	2	3	50	49
St. Louis	505	625	355	254	357	422
Kansas City	984	975	204	143	224	275
Cincinnati	178	146	87	72	37	71
Omaha	398	640	288	298	300	395
Wichita	230	168	28	13	4	6
Hutchinson	190	152	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	56	60	60	110	385	449

Export demand continued dull because of the keen competition from other surplus producing countries. The amount reported on ocean passage during the week was 47,072,000 bus. compared with 41,200,000 bus. for the corresponding week last year. This shows that the total exports of the various producing countries were as large as last year, and while the exports from the United States have only been about one-half of what they were last year this difference has been made up by larger exports from other countries, principally from India and Australia. Exports of Canadian wheat were reported at only about one million bushels less than for the corresponding time last year.

The movement of wheat to the principal markets fell off materially during the week under review, primary receipts being reported about two and one-half million less than for the previous week. The visible supply, however, was increased another million, although reports indicate that larger amounts than usual of the stocks have been stored by producers for sale at a later date. Reports from some of the larger elevator operators in Canada state that only about 50% of the wheat received by them has been on previous sale. It is claimed also by the dealers in some of the markets that many of the mills are long on futures rather than cash wheat, which might explain to some extent the reason for the large visible supply compared with figures for the corresponding time last year.

The better grades of spring wheat were in better demand at Minneapolis and No. 1 dark northern sold as high as 15¢ over the December future price during the week. The range generally, however, was from 2¢–14¢ over the December, with the bulk of the receipts selling at from 5¢–10¢ over. A fair flour trade was reported, and the mills were active buyers of the better grades.

The bulk of the durum wheat movement continued to be to Duluth, which resulted in a good local milling demand at Minneapolis. No. 1 Amber sold at 1¢–12¢ over the Duluth December future price, which was quoted at the close of the week at 97½¢. The wheat market was steady at Chicago. Mills took all of the choice wheat that was offered while the elevators absorbed the medium grades, with feed manufacturers taking the lower grades. In the Southwest, however, the market was weaker. Larger receipts, together with reports of freer offerings from the country were depressing factors while the falling off in milling demand, because of keen competition of the Canadian wheat also tended to weaken the market. Reports from St. Louis indicated that because of the favorable weather conditions and recent improvement farmers were sowing about the usual acreage of wheat in that territory. Foreign demand at Kansas City was very poor, practically no wheat being sold from that market for European shipment. Outside milling demand was also very light, because of the competition of Canadian wheat. Premiums were lowered slightly No. 2 hard winter wheat 13% protein being quoted at 14¢–15¢ over the December future price.

The weakness in the corn market was reflected in the market for oats, although prices were lowered only about 1¢–2¢ per bushel in the principal markets. Primary receipts fell off about 2,000,000 bushels during the week but the visible supply showed a slight increase.

Cereal interests bought the better grades at Chicago while shippers were the principal buyers of the lower grades. Limited country offerings rather than an active demand was the principal cause of the steady prices at this market.

The supply of No. 2 white oats was at times during the week excessive at St. Louis but were taken fairly readily for shipment and the supply was well cleaned up at the close of the week. The Southwest were less active buyers of oats at Kansas City while country shippers were anxious to find an outlet for their supply.

The rye market was fairly steady for both cash and futures and the light receipts were in good demand at most of the markets.

Barley quotations were slightly lower at the principal markets with the cash demand less active.

There was very little change in flax prices, No. 1 seed selling in Minneapolis at from 1¢–4¢ over the October future, which closed at ½¢ lower for the week at $2.40½.

Grain Inspected for Export.

Week October 22-27, with Comparisons.
Grain Inspected Under Canadian Grades and Flour not Included.

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
	1,000 bus.	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*	*1,000 bus.*
Atlantic ports [1]	46	.....	12	159	335
Gulf ports [2]	335	17	10	.....	34
Pacific ports [3]	1,425	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total:					
Oct. 22-27, 1923	1,806	17	22	159	369
Oct. 15-20, 1923	1,405	42	27	387	56
Oct. 23-28, 1922	1,441	2,332	577	490	1,029
July 1, 1923-Oct. 27, 1923	30,199	1,249	423	8,421	5,987
July 1, 1922-Oct. 28, 1922	69,176	19,216	10,368	12,120	12,265

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Portland, Oreg., Tacoma, Astoria, and San Francisco.

Wheat exports from Canada during the three months July to September, 1923, amounted to 30,000,000 bushels, as compared with 29,000,000 bushels in the same months of 1922. Preliminary reports for the same period show little change in 1923 over 1922 in exports from Argentina, but relatively larger increases in exports from Australia and British India.

Grain Prices and Sales.

Weighted Average Prices and Numbers of Cars of Cash Sales at Stated Markets, Week of October 20 to 26, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market and grade.	Prices. Oct. 20-26, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 13-19, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 20-26, 1922.	Sales. Oct. 20-26, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 13-19, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 20-26, 1922.	Total of crop year to Oct. 26. 1923-24 [1]	Total of crop year to Oct. 26. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Oct. 26. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	Cars.	P. ct.
CHICAGO.									
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	124	125	126	2	4	10	32	140	22
No. 2	.....	.....	126	.....	.....	2	10	97	10
No. Spring..... No. 2	.....	.....	118	.....	.....	1	7	133	5
Hard Winter.. No. 2	109	110	116	57	71	32	1,979	1,416	140
No. 3	106	108	114	13	19	4	807	483	167
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	108	110	115	2	1	16	330	873	38
No. 3	105	108	114	3	2	5	473	508	93
Red Winter... No. 2	109	111	118	2	3	8	634	1,340	47
No. 3	105	109	115	1	3	10	583	1,042	56
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Dk. No. Spring. No. 1	125	126	122	337	376	1,092	6,004	4,660	129
No. 2	122	123	117	162	145	152	2,372	1,522	156
No. 3	117	119	114	289	297	53	3,953	2,739	144
No. Spring..... No. 1	119	121	115	43	64	313	1,105	1,165	95
No. 2	114	117	113	34	34	152	862	569	151
No. 3	112	114	109	41	41	70	800	572	140
Am. Durum... No. 2	101	104	105	44	46	30	723	727	99
KANSAS CITY.									
Dk. Hd. Winter No. 2	117	.....	119	1	.....	32	54	1,069	5
No. 3	116	121	118	6	11	23	123	916	13
Hard Winter.. No. 2	109	113	116	75	110	184	2,344	4,056	58
No. 3	109	113	115	157	213	213	3,716	3,760	99
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	.....	109	113	.....	5	23	56	188	30
No. 3	104	103	112	3	1	15	90	158	57
Red Winter... No. 2	115	118	117	12	12	8	607	1,393	44
No. 3	112	116	113	24	29	62	665	1,317	50
OMAHA.									
Dk. Hd. Winter No. 2	.....	.....	116	.....	.....	21	24	154	16
No. 3	.....	.....	115	.....	.....	25	33	190	17
Hard Winter.. No. 2	103	106	112	63	93	100	975	2,210	44
No. 3	102	105	111	60	90	29	835	1,514	55
Y. Hd. Winter. No. 2	102	105	110	2	5	7	48	322	15
No. 3	102	105	.....	1	5	.....	57	250	23
ST. LOUIS.									
Hard Winter.. No. 2	111	111	121	23	50	17	380	367	104
Red Winter... No. 2	116	116	124	54	88	52	2,201	3,066	72
No. 3	112	111	119	38	66	122	1,665	2,435	68
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	115	117	118	1,549	1,884	2,883	34,547	41,351	84

Corn.

Market and grade.	Prices. Oct. 20-26, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 13-19, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 20-26, 1922.	Sales. Oct. 20-26, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 13-19, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 20-26, 1922.	Total of crop year to Oct. 26. 1923-24 [1]	Total of crop year to Oct. 26. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Oct. 26. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	104	110	73	49	52	143	3,393	2,298	148
No. 3	103	109	70	3	3	67	3,400	1,839	185
Yellow..... No. 2	104	111	71	262	302	465	9,036	7,005	129
No. 3	103	111	70	49	32	125	10,464	5,078	206
Mixed..... No. 2	104	109	71	89	107	264	3,653	4,424	83
No. 3	100	107	71	23	5	33	4,793	2,560	187
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Yellow..... No. 3	89	96	61	29	2	1	1,090	848	129
KANSAS CITY.									
White..... No. 2	94	108	71	18	5	22	993	1,014	98
No. 3	93	102	.....	3	1	.....	63	332	19
Yellow..... No. 2	98	107	74	25	7	27	1,260	634	199
No. 3	95	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	383	275	139
Mixed..... No. 2	93	109	70	34	8	16	1,198	873	137
No. 3	93	108	.....	2	2	.....	209	635	33
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 2	93	102	67	14	11	21	1,029	926	111
No. 3	91	101	67	3	4	1	280	494	57
Yellow..... No. 2	94	100	67	23	31	43	2,161	1,455	149
No. 3	93	100	68	5	2	2	1,024	771	133
Mixed..... No. 2	91	99	67	20	13	32	996	904	110
No. 3	90	98	68	6	3	4	346	601	58

Corn—continued.

Market and grade.	Prices. Oct. 20-26, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 13-19, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 20-26, 1922.	Sales. Oct. 20-26, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 13-19, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 20-26, 1922.	Total of crop year to Oct. 26. 1923-24 [1]	Total of crop year to Oct. 26. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Oct. 26. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
ST. LOUIS.									
White..... No. 2	102	112	74	35	31	25	1,698	1,066	159
No. 3	100	110	72	1	7	9	631	481	131
Yellow..... No. 2	104	111	74	34	47	42	2,708	1,218	222
No. 3	103	110	73	6	4	19	2,198	973	226
Mixed..... No. 2	103	110	72	14	28	21	834	585	143
No. 3	104	109	71	3	5	6	568	358	159
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	101	109	71	753	712	1,388	54,408	37,647	145

Oats.

Market and grade.	Prices. Oct. 20-26, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 13-19, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 20-26, 1922.	Sales. Oct. 20-26, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 13-19, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 20-26, 1922.	Total of crop year to Oct. 26. 1923-24 [1]	Total of crop year to Oct. 26. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Oct. 26. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
White..... No. 2	43	44	44	218	213	160	3,164	2,401	132
No. 3	42	43	43	192	198	211	2,873	4,743	61
MINNEAPOLIS.									
White..... No. 2	40	41	41	50	99	85	1,281	556	230
No. 3	39	40	38	201	239	161	2,282	2,378	96
KANSAS CITY.									
White..... No. 2	43	44	46	9	6	6	50	61	82
No. 3	42	43	44	46	77	15	450	356	126
OMAHA.									
White..... No. 3	39	41	42	77	83	45	933	619	151
ST. LOUIS.									
White..... No. 2	44	45	45	37	31	23	270	246	110
No. 3	42	44	44	101	105	54	1,166	1,067	109
FIVE MARKETS.									
All sales.....	41	42	42	931	1,051	770	12,469	12,427	100

Rye.

Market and grade.	Prices. Oct. 20-26, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 13-19, 1923.	Prices. Oct. 20-26, 1922.	Sales. Oct. 20-26, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 13-19, 1923.	Sales. Oct. 20-26, 1922.	Total of crop year to Oct. 26. 1923-24 [1]	Total of crop year to Oct. 26. Average 4 previous crop years.[2]	Total of crop year to Oct. 26. 1923-24 as per cent of 4-yr. av.
CHICAGO.									
No. 2.....	70	72	79	11	7	28	193	595	32
MINNEAPOLIS.									
Western..... No. 2	64	67	72	37	50	123	1,351	1,155	117

[1] 1922-23 for corn. [2] 3-year average for corn.

Closing Prices of Grain Futures, October 26, 1923, with Comparisons.

Wheat.

Market.	December futures. 1923 Oct. 26.	December futures. 1923 Oct. 19.	December futures. 1922 Oct. 26.	December futures. 1922 Oct. 19.	May futures.[1] 1923 Oct. 26.	May futures.[1] 1923 Oct. 19.	May futures.[1] 1922 Oct. 26.	May futures.[1] 1922 Oct. 19.
	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
Chicago.....	106⅞	104⅝	111⅞	113	111½	109¾	111⅞	112⅛
Minneapolis.....	114½	113⅜	108¾	108½	119⅜	118¾	111	110⅜
Kansas City.....	103⅞	102	105½	106⅝	107¾	105⅞	105	105¾
Winnipeg.....	93⅞	92⅞	98⅜	96¾	98⅛	98⅛	102⅞	101⅛
Liverpool.....	104¾	104⅛	120	119⅜	103½	103	115¾	115

Corn.

Market.	December futures. 1923 Oct. 26.	December futures. 1923 Oct. 19.	December futures. 1922 Oct. 26.	December futures. 1922 Oct. 19.	May futures.[1] 1923 Oct. 26.	May futures.[1] 1923 Oct. 19.	May futures.[1] 1922 Oct. 26.	May futures.[1] 1922 Oct. 19.
Chicago.....	74½	75¾	66¾	65¾	71¾	73⅛	66⅞	67⅞
Kansas City.....	69⅞	72⅛	63⅛	64⅛	68	70	64⅛	65¼

Oats.

Market.	December futures. 1923 Oct. 26.	December futures. 1923 Oct. 19.	December futures. 1922 Oct. 26.	December futures. 1922 Oct. 19.	May futures.[1] 1923 Oct. 26.	May futures.[1] 1923 Oct. 19.	May futures.[1] 1922 Oct. 26.	May futures.[1] 1922 Oct. 19.
Chicago.....	41⅞	41⅞	41¼	41¾	44½	44¾	41½	42
Winnipeg.....	38⅜	39½	39⅜	38¾	42	38⅜	42¾	42¼

[1] March futures for Liverpool.

Hay and Feed

Hay Market Unsettled.

The hay market was unsettled for the week October 22–27 and prices ranged from $1.50 per ton lower to $1 per ton higher at the principal markets during the week, according to reports received by the United States Department of Agriculture.

The average price of No. 1 Timothy at the principal markets was practically the same as the previous week although the market seemed to have developed a downward trend.

Eastern markets developed an easier trend the last of the week and prices were slightly lower.

Central Western markets were also generally lower, with the exception of Chicago where the coming livestock show caused an increased demand for the better grades of timothy. Rainy weather and bad roads restricted movement of hay in the Central Western markets.

Southwestern markets were $1 per ton higher at the close of the week under review, compared with the previous week.

In practically all markets a good demand for the better grades of hay existed but the lower grades moved slowly.

Receipts for the week with comparisons with last week, the corresponding week a year ago and for the two calendar years to date, are shown in the accompanying table:

	Oct. 22 to Oct. 27, 1923.	Oct. 15 to Oct. 20, 1923.	Oct. 23 to Oct. 28, 1922.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 27, 1923.	Jan. 1 to Oct. 28, 1922.
	Cars.	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Boston	60	86	68	3,644	3,772
New York	238	203	109	6,091	7,032
Philadelphia	72	71	.....	2,453	.....
Pittsburgh	210	64	96	4,779	4,838
Cincinnati	90	45	77	5,327	5,564
Chicago	260	324	280	9,461	10,041
Minneapolis-St. Paul	174	178	122	4,518	5,201
St. Louis	140	208	199	6,704	6,148
Omaha	234	157	.....	5,028	.....
Kansas City	304	273	355	17,407	17,157
Los Angeles	153	152	160	6,475	4,970
San Francisco	92	98	53	5,295	3,423

At Boston there was very little of the better grades of hay offered, and it was difficult to obtain the highest price unless the hay was of the best grade and of the class wanted by the buyer. There was still an accumulation of the low-grade hay, which moved very slowly and sales were made only by concessions in price.

At New York receipts were liberal at Manhattan and Brooklyn, but moderate at Bushwick Junction. The demand for hay here decreased toward the last of the week and prices declined slightly compared to those at the close of the previous week. Most of the offerings were of No. 2 and No. 3 Canadian hay, heavily pressed, and it met with a limited demand.

Southeastern markets were strong during the week. The demand was good and the volume of trade was about normal. There was very little hay offered from Ohio and Michigan. St. Louis quotations were lower and purchases were made principally from that market.

While receipts at Pittsburgh were heavy during the week, arrivals were readily disposed of at firm prices. A good percentage of the arrivals was of No. 1 timothy and No. 1 clover mixed hay and were wanted by the trade.

Receipts at Cincinnati though larger than for the previous week met with a more active demand and daily offerings were quickly absorbed. Buying was confined to retailers and for near-by shipment. Southern inquiries here increased, but few orders resulted, as shippers were unable to compete with prices in southwestern markets.

The decrease in receipts at Chicago was caused by rainy weather in the producing sections tributary to that market, which made it impossible for farmers to load hay. This decrease in receipts, together with the coming National Stock Show, caused prices to remain firm.

Alfalfa and other kinds of hay of good quality met with a good demand from feeders and dairymen on the market in Kansas City during the week under review. Feeders in the Corn Belt and in the Southern States were good buyers of alfalfa. Rainy weather and bad road conditions retarded the movement of hay in the territory tributary to Kansas City. As soon as the roads improve increased receipts are looked for in this market. A new high price for the crop year was reached on a car of choice alfalfa in Kansas City when it was sold to a local dealer for $30 per ton. Only small quantities of choice alfalfa are moving to market, so this price was not representative of the price prevailing there for this hay. There was also a good demand for the better grades of alfalfa at Omaha.

There was an excess of poor quality prairie hay at Omaha. This hay moved very slowly even at lower prices, while good quality hay was in good demand.

Receipts of prairie hay at Chicago were small and met with good demand at firm prices.

Stockyards at Kansas City, Omaha, and Minneapolis were the principal buyers of prairie hay during the week.

Feed Markets Remain Stagnant.

Little of interest transpired in the feed markets during the week October 22–27. Prices were slightly lower for most feedstuffs which encouraged the interior trade to feel that there may be a further decline, particularly if ideal weather conditions which prevailed in the more important dairying sections would continue for some time.

The production of flour and oil mills was about normal for this season of the year. The output of corn mills was rather light. That improvement in the production of the latter mills and lower prices for their product was generally expected was evidenced by the sharp discounts quoted for future delivery bookings.

Stocks both in transit and storage were good and while interior supplies were regarded by the trade as light, they proved to be fully ample to meet the light consumptive demand.

The movement was good.

Wheat millfeeds.—Western markets quoted firm prices for wheat feeds of most descriptions. In Kansas City and the Southwest values ruled somewhat higher. Bran for quick shipment was quoted by mills in that section fully $1 above the level prevailing a week ago. This was due to a marked falling off in offerings by mills and resellers and a more active inquiry by the mixed car and local trade. Even the trade in the Eastern States which for some time received heavy offerings from Canadian mills at prices considerably below western quotations advanced its bids to a working level late during the week and contracted for bran for November shipment on the basis of $28 Kansas City. January, February, and March shipment bran was rather freely offered by mills at $30 but jobbers were hesitant about taking hold at this level. Shorts and middlings showed signs of weakness owing to the keener competition from new crop corn. The demand for the heavier wheat feeds was slack. The situation in Minneapolis showed a marked change from that which prevailed about a month ago. Instead of jobbers urging shipping of the feed they previously contracted the mills at this time have succeeded in cleaning up old contracts and were asking jobbers for shipping instructions, which were not always readily obtainable. This resulted in some track stuff in that market being disposed of at discounts. In the Southeast and Northeastern States conditions were quiet. Buffalo mills offered bran and middlings at $35 and $34.50, respectively, delivered Philadelphia rate points, or slightly below western asking prices.

Imported Argentine bran at or due New York exerted a rather depressing influence on the trade in that market. Heavy production in the Pacific Northwest and freer offerings by mills in that section caused a further recession in prices in both the Los Angeles and San Francisco markets. Stocks generally improved and the movement was good.

Cottonseed cake and meal.—Cottonseed cake and meal offerings for immediate shipment were fair. While seed stocks at mills were larger than they were at this time last year deferred shipment offers were light. This was partly due to the fact that oil crushers experienced difficulty in finding an outlet for cottonseed oil, thus limiting their production. Furthermore, there was a wide spread between bid and asked prices, with mills contending that asked prices for seed were higher than they could possibly realize for the manufactured products. The exports of cottonseed cake and meal have slumped materially this season compared to the same period last year. They were only 45 per cent during the three months, period July–September, 1923, of what they were during that period in 1922. The domestic demand continued light with buyers loath to stock up at present prices. A fairly good demand was reported from eastern jobbers for November and December shipment meal. The movement was light.

Linseed cake and meal.—The demand for linseed cake and meal was slow. Production was quite heavy, and resellers in order to stimulate business made rather liberal concessions. Mills continued to request shipping directions, and resellers were having a difficult time furnishing them. Exports to European countries have been quite heavy during recent months. They were 30 per cent greater during the period July–September, 1923, than they were for the same period in 1922. Latest reports received from a road indicate heavy stocks and slow sales because of large stocks of soya and palm cakes which are available at competitive prices. The movement was good.

Gluten feed.—The market for gluten feed was firm. Offerings increased because the demand during October has been rather light and mills succeeded in filling the bulk of outstanding open orders. Production was good. Eastern resellers quoted 50 cents—$1 below mill prices in order to dispose of stocks bought some time ago. Supplies in retail dealers hands were thought by the larger distributors to be heavier than usual for this time of the year. The movement was heavy.

HOMINY FEED PRICES REACT.

Hominy feed.—The demand for hominy feed was very slow, mainly because of the rather high prices asked by mills. For immediate shipment prices were practically unchanged from last week. For future shipments, either during November or December, prices were shaded $1.50–$2 under quick shipment. Omaha and a few other western markets reported a decline of $2.50 per ton in this feed. Production was light but showed some improvement over recent weeks. The movement was light.

Alfalfa meal.—Alfalfa meal was quoted a shade higher. Near-by shipment offerings were scarce and in good request. Unfavorable weather conditions for the industry prevailed in Colorado and offerings for that State were particularly light. The higher grades met with the best inquiry but good No. 2 also was in good request. Mixed feed concerns in Kansas City were reported as buying fair quantities of No. 1 meal at $26. Memphis, Omaha, and St. Louis indicated conditions as quiet with mixers buying for immediate needs only.

Carload Prices of Feedstuffs at Important Markets, October 27, 1923.

Per ton, bagged, sight-draft basis.

Commodity.	Boston.	Baltimore.	Pittsburgh.	Philadelphia.	Atlanta.	Savannah.	Memphis.	Cincinnati.	Chicago.	Minneapolis.	St. Louis.	Omaha.	Kansas City.	Los Angeles.	San Francisco.
Wheat bran:															
Spring	$35.50	$34.50	$34.50	$35.00	$37.00			$33.00	$31.00	$27.50					
Soft winter	38.25	35.50	35.00	37.50	37.50	$37.50	$32.00	33.00			$31.00		$28.00		$32.00
Hard winter			34.00	36.00	37.00			33.00	31.75		30.00	$27.50	28.00		
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	35.50	34.50	34.00	35.00	40.00	42.00	34.00	33.50	30.75	27.50					
Soft winter	40.00	35.00	37.00	39.00	41.00			36.00			35.00		31.50		42.00
Hard winter			39.00		39.00			36.00				33.00	31.50		
Hard winter wheat shorts					39.00		34.00				31.50	30.00	29.50		33.00
Wheat millrun	36.00			35.50	38.00					28.00			29.00	$31.00	31.00
Rye middlings			32.50	35.00					29.00						
High protein meals:															
Linseed	49.25		52.00	49.00				50.00	52.00	49.00	51.50	52.50	52.50		48.00
Cottonseed (43%)	57.50														
Cottonseed (41%)	54.00		51.50	53.50			46.50	50.00	51.75		48.00	50.00	50.50	42.00	50.00
Cottonseed (36%)	49.50		47.50	49.00	41.50	40.00	41.50	47.00	46.50		45.00				
Digester feeding tankage (60%)									60.00	60.00	60.00				
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)		35.00					30.00	31.50	31.50		28.50	27.00	26.00	30.00	
Gluten feed	52.50	51.00	[1] 49.15	51.35				48.15	45.25						
White hominy feed	44.50	41.00		44.00	40.00			39.50	38.00			35.00			
Yellow hominy feed	44.00	40.50		42.00	40.00			39.50	38.00			35.00			
Ground barley								34.00	34.00					[2] 39.00	
Dried beet pulp	40.50	36.00	[1] 37.00			37.50		38.00						37.00	41.00

[1] Nominal. [2] Rolled.

Carload Prices of Hay and Straw per ton at Important Markets, October 27, 1923.

Commodity.	Boston.[1]	New York.[1 2]	Philadelphia.[1 2]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Richmond.[2]	Atlanta.	Savannah.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Chicago.[1 2]	Minneapolis and St. Paul.[1 2]	St. Louis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]	San Francisco.[1]
HAY.																	
Timothy and clover:																	
No. 1 timothy	$28.50	$29.00	$28.00	$27.00	$28.00	$30.00	$32.00	$28.50	$25.00	$25.50	$26.50	$19.50	$25.50		$17.50		
No. 2 timothy	25.00	27.00	26.50	25.50	27.00	28.50	28.00	26.50	21.50	24.50	24.00	18.50	21.00		14.25		
No. 1 light clover mixed		29.00	26.50	26.00	27.50	29.50	29.50			25.50	25.00	18.50	24.00		17.00		
No. 2 light clover mixed			24.00		27.00	27.50					22.00	16.50					
No. 1 medium clover mixed			24.00		26.50						21.00						
No. 1 clover mixed	21.00			26.00						24.50		[4] 18.00			15.50		
No. 1 clover				26.00	26.00					26.00	22.00	[4] 17.50	26.00		19.00		
Alfalfa:																	
No. 1 alfalfa					31.00	35.00		32.00	29.00	29.00	26.00	24.00		$20.50	25.00	$22.00	$16.00
Standard alfalfa					30.00	32.00		30.00	27.00	25.00	23.00	22.00		19.00	22.50	20.00	15.00
No. 2 alfalfa					29.00	28.50		25.50	22.50	22.00	20.00	18.00		16.50	20.50		14.00
Prairie:																	
No. 1 upland											19.00	17.00		15.00	19.50		
No. 2 upland											16.00	15.50		11.50	15.00		
No. 1 midland											15.00	13.00	20.50	13.50	14.50		
STRAW.																	
No. 1 wheat	11.50			14.50	13.00	12.00				12.00	11.50	7.50		7.50	9.50		
No. 1 oat	12.50			14.50		12.00				12.00	12.00	8.00		8.50	9.50		
No. 1 rye	[3] 25.50			15.00							13.50	8.00					

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Hay quotations based on U. S. grades. [3] Straight. [4] Nominal.

Seeds

Clover Seed Growers Holding for Higher Prices.

Growers were not selling red and alsike clover seed freely during the two weeks ending October 16. The short crop and the succession of advances in prices last year from harvest until the following spring have influenced many growers to hold for higher prices. Approximately 25% of the red clover and 50% of the alsike clover crop have left growers' hands compared with 45% and 60%, respectively, last year.

Prices have continued to advance, on October 16 being about 60¢ per 100 lbs. higher for red clover and 35¢ higher for alsike clover than two weeks ago.

Red clover.—Movement of red clover, as shown in the accompanying table, has been slowest in northern Illinois, northern and central Indiana, western Ohio, and northeastern Iowa. The quickest movement has occurred in central Illinois, where prices have ruled higher than elsewhere, southern Idaho, and northeastern Wisconsin. In some sections the movement during the past two weeks has not been large enough to show any difference in the October 2 and October 16 movement figures.

Prices paid to growers on October 16 for clean seed averaged $20.70 per 100 lbs. compared with $20.10 two weeks ago, $16.15 last year, and $16.20 two years ago. The range was from $20 in southern and northeastern Wisconsin, northwestern Minnesota, and southern Idaho to $22.65 in central Illinois. Prices in most sections were higher than two weeks ago but the average increase of 60¢ was much smaller than during the two weeks' period September 18–October 2, when prices rose $1.80. Whether the trend will continue upward in the face of larger available exports from European countries than last year is impossible to foretell. Recent reports from Germany indicate that the export demand is very good.

Approximately 66,000 lbs. of red clover, subject to the seed importation act, arrived at New York from France and Belgium during the week ending October 20. About 88,000 lbs. of clover, kind not specified, but which may be red clover, arrived at Baltimore from Germany.

Alsike clover.—Movement of alsike clover continued to be a little slower than last year. The greatest movement has taken place in western New York and southern Idaho, where 70–80% of the crop has been sold. The slowest movement has occurred in northeastern and western Wisconsin and southern Michigan, where 25–40% of the crop is estimated to have left growers' hands.

Prices paid to growers on October 16 for clean seed averaged $14.55 per 100 lbs. compared with $14.20 two weeks ago, $13.95 last year, and $14.40 two years ago. The range was from $13.30 in southern Michigan and $13.55 in northwestern Ohio to $15.85 in central Illinois and southwestern Ohio. Present prices show a greater discount under red clover prices than last year or two years ago.

Red Clover Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.				Percentage of each crop sold by—			
	Oct. 25, 1921.	Oct. 24, 1922.	Oct. 2, 1923.	Oct. 16, 1923.	Oct. 25, 1921.	Oct. 24, 1922.	Oct. 2, 1923.	Oct. 16, 1923.
Southern Michigan	$15.95	$16.55	$18.85	$20.40	35	45	5	25
Northern Illinois	15.50	16.10	20.65	20.80	55	30	10	10
Central Illinois	16.00	16.40	22.50	22.65	40	60	10	50
Northern Indiana	17.10	17.40	21.25	20.40	60	60	10	15
Central Indiana	16.70	16.00	21.60	20.80	40	50	10	15
Southern Indiana	17.20	14.15	20.85	20.80	30	40	10	30
Northwestern Ohio	17.50	17.00	20.40	20.35	65	50	10	15
Southwestern Ohio	17.45	16.20	20.50	21.20	10	30	5	10
Northwestern Minnesota	14.70	15.85	18.00	20.00	45	60	0	30
West-central Minnesota	15.20	15.50	20.00	21.00	60	55	20	30
Southern Minnesota	15.00	16.60	18.35	20.50	55	35	5	20
Northeastern Wisconsin	16.70	15.75	20.40	20.00	35	30	40	40
Western Wisconsin	16.70	16.75	19.80	21.40	30	25	5	20
Southern Wisconsin	17.25	17.20	20.40	20.00	35	35	25	30
Northeastern Iowa	15.00	15.85	19.25	20.20	40	45	15	15
Southeastern Iowa	15.65	16.30	19.90	20.65	50	50	25	25
Northeastern Missouri	16.10	14.50	19.15	20.55	40	45	0	25
Southern Idaho	16.25	16.90	20.00	20.00	65	70	45	45

Alsike Clover Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.				Percentage of each crop sold by—			
	Oct. 25, 1921.	Oct. 24, 1922.	Oct. 2, 1923.	Oct. 16, 1923.	Oct. 25, 1921.	Oct. 24, 1922.	Oct. 2, 1923.	Oct. 16, 1923.
Western New York	$15.50	$13.50	$14.00	$14.25	65	45	65	70
Southern Michigan	14.50	13.85	13.65	13.30	25	55	35	35
Northern Illinois	14.00	15.00	14.10	14.50	70	65	40	60
Central Illinois	14.00	13.50	15.45	15.85	45	70	45	50
Northern Indiana	14.25	14.35	15.55	15.25	70	80	50	50
Central Indiana	14.60	14.05	13.55	14.00	65	75	45	45
Northwestern Ohio	13.55	13.40	13.75	13.55	70	65	60	60
Southwestern Ohio	14.50	14.05	15.80	15.85	45	60	25	60
Northeastern Wisconsin	13.60	12.50	13.85	15.00	40	40	40	40
Western Wisconsin	14.50	13.75	13.50	14.75	15	25	25	25
Southern Wisconsin	14.65	14.15	13.50	14.35	55	40	40	45
Southern Idaho	15.00	15.00	13.60	13.90	85	90	80	80

Timothy Seed Prices Steady.

Timothy seed movement slowed up during the two weeks ending October 23. More than 85% of the crop has left growers' hands. The greatest movement has taken place in northeastern Missouri and southwestern and southeastern Iowa. Growers holding the small percentage of the crop are not selling freely at prevailing prices which average about the same as two weeks ago.

On October 23 growers in important producing sections were offered on an average $6.75 per 100 lbs., basis clean seed, compared with $5.10 about a year ago and $4.15 two years ago. Prices ranged from $6.25 in northeastern South Dakota to $6.95 in southeastern Iowa and $7.10 in Illinois and northern Ohio.

Exports from New York during the two weeks ending October 27, were approximately 104,000 lbs. of timothy seed to Great Britain, 87,000 lbs. to Denmark, 70,000 lbs. to Holland, and 21,000 lbs. to Germany.

Timothy Seed Prices and Movement.

State or section.	Prices offered growers per 100 lbs. basis clean seed.				Percentage of each crop sold by—			
	Nov. 8, 1921.	Oct. 31, 1922.	Oct. 9, 1923.	Oct. 23, 1923.	Nov. 8, 1921.	Oct. 31, 1922.	Oct. 9, 1923.	Oct. 23, 1923.
Northeastern Iowa	$4.00	$5.00	$6.80	$6.75	80	80	70	70
Southwestern Iowa	4.05	5.15	6.60	6.50	90	90	90	90
Southeastern Iowa	4.05	4.95	6.75	6.95	85	85	90	90
Northwestern Missouri	3.85	5.20	6.10	6.45	90	90	85	85
Northeastern Missouri	4.35	5.35	6.65	6.80	85	95	95	95
Southern Minnesota	3.95	4.95	6.70	6.60	75	80	60	70
Northeastern South Dakota	3.90	4.95	6.70	6.25	85	75	65	75
Illinois	4.75	5.15	7.10	7.10	90	80	80	80
Northern Ohio	4.35	5.40	7.40	7.10	80	75	85	85

Sudan Grass Seed Movement Starting.

Wet weather during the past month or more in important producing sections has delayed threshing of the Sudan grass seed crop. In some sections the crop was not ready to harvest by October 16 as the frequent rains during September and October had induced growth in Sudan grass plants and delayed maturing of the seed crop. In most sections practically no movement had occurred.

In a few localities of eastern Colorado and California as much as 30% of their crop was reported to have left growers' hands. At scattered points in the Texas Panhandle, in western Kansas, northern Indiana, and elsewhere 5–10% of their respective crops had been sold by growers.

Growers are not inclined to sell at prevailing offers of $3–$5 per 100 lbs. for country-run and $4–$6 for recleaned seed. These prices are about the same as opening prices for the 1922 crop.

Last year prices advanced considerably during November but last year's crop, as pointed out in the October 6th issue of Weather, Crops, and Markets was much smaller than the 1923 crop.

The quality of the seed is reported fully equal to or better than that of last year in northwestern Kansas, eastern Oklahoma, western Texas, and western Oklahoma.

The carryover of 1922-crop Sudan grass seed in growers' or local shippers' hands is nil.

Sunflower Seed Crop Larger Than Last Year.

Sunflower seed production in Missouri, Illinois, and California is estimated to be 11,500,000–14,000,000 lbs. compared with 8,000,000–10,000,000 lbs. last year. The larger production is due chiefly to the increased acreage in southeastern Missouri and southern Illinois. About 17,000 acres of sunflower were planted in Missouri, but a larger acreage than usual was abandoned because of the late, wet spring, so that the acreage harvested for seed was believed to be about 3,000 acres less than the planted acreage. A yield per acre of 550 lbs. per acre compared with about 600 lbs. last year would result in a production close to 8,000,000 lbs. Estimates as high as 9,000,000 and upwards have been made for the 1923 Missouri crop compared with 6,000,000–7,000,000 lbs. last year.

The Illinois crop is estimated at 2,000,000 lbs. or more compared with upwards of 1,000,000 lbs. last year. Some correspondents indicate as much as 3,000,000 lbs. this year and 2,000,000 lbs. last year. No acreage and yield-per-acre figures for the State are available at this time, but the consensus of opinion is that the Illinois crop is much larger than last year.

The crop in the San Joaquin Valley of California is estimated at 1,800,000–2,000,000 lbs. compared with 700,000–800,000 lbs. last year.

Harvesting in Missouri began about September 25 and in Illinois on October 1. Practically no movement had taken place in Illinois up to October 15, but in Missouri 10–25% or more of the crop was reported to have left growers' hands. In California over 90% was sold by that date.

Growers in Missouri were being offered on October 15 mostly $3.65–$3.75 per 100 lbs., which is about 25c–50c lower than on the same date last year. Opening prices last year, however, were lower than initial prices this year, some seed having been contracted for in July, 1922, at as low as $3, while this year some of the first purchases from growers were made at $4.

No prices were established in the Illinois district, as seed there usually begins to move later than in Missouri. More or less nominal offers of $3.50 have been made in a few localities in southern Illinois.

The bulk of the California crop was reported to have been sold by growers at about $4.

The imports of sunflower seed at New York and Baltimore amounted to approximately 5,500,000 lbs. during the calendar year 1921, 3,800,000 lbs. in 1922, and 3,600,000 lbs. for the period January 1–October 20 of this year. While the bulk of the sunflower seed during the first six months of this year came from Holland, the larger portion during the two preceding years (more than 5,000,000 and 2,000,000 lbs. in 1921 and 1922, respectively), came from Argentina.

The falling off of imports from Argentina during the latter part of last year and the first half of this year was due largely to the fact that the 1922 crop in that country was small. The 1923 crop is estimated to be close to 10,000,000 lbs., or about twice as large as the 1922 crop. Much sunflower seed from the 1923 crop is reported to be available for export from Argentina.

On October 20 Argentine seed was being offered at about $2.50 per 100 lbs., Holland seed at $3.25, and Russian at $3.75–$4, c. i. f. New York, without duty. The duty on sunflower seed is 2c per lb. The quality of the Argentine offerings is not good because of a greater percentage than usual of weather-stained seed.

Stocks in and near New York City are reported to be smaller than normal. The carry over of 1922 crop domestic seed in producing districts is reported to be almost nil. No. 2 domestic sunflower seed is being offered to New York buyers @ $4.80–$4.90 per 100 lbs., delivered in carload lots, and fancy recleaned at $5.25–$5.50. The sunflower seed market at this time is rather quiet.

Redtop Seed Movement Improves.

Movement of redtop seed during the period September 25–October 23 was more active than during the previous month. On October 23 growers were selling freely in a number of localities and it is estimated that about 60% of the crop had left growers' hands by that date compared with more than 75% for the 1922 crop at a corresponding time last year.

The trend of prices during the last week of the period was lower but prevailing offers of 11c per pound for recleaned seed to growers on October 23 were the same as on September 25.

Approximately 61,000 and 27,500 lbs. of redtop seed were exported from New York to Denmark and Great Britain, respectively, during the 4 weeks ending October 20.

Foreign Crops and Markets

Agricultural Exports Decreased.

The total value of the exports of 45 important agricultural products from July 1 to September 30, 1923, was $306,000,000, as compared with $412,000,000 in the same three months of 1922. Marked decrease in quantity and value are shown by all grains, sugar, cotton, glucose, corn starch, cottonseed cake and meal, and cottonseed oil. Partly compensating increases are shown by condensed milk, pork products, tallow, hops, linseed oil, and fruits. Wheat exports show the greatest absolute decrease—from 75,000,000 to 38,000,000 bushels and in value from $92,000,000 to $43,000,000. Wheat flour, however, shows a slight increase in quantity, though a decrease in value. Exports of corn, including meal, decreased from 36,000,000 bushels to less than 4,000,000 bushels, and sugar exports dropped from 318,000,000 pounds to 23,000,000 pounds.

Wheat Crop of Algeria.

Published estimates of the 1923 wheat crop of Algeria have been too optimistic according to the Journal d'Agriculture Pratique. The Farmers' Association of that colony has requested the Algerian representatives in the French Chamber of Deputies to use their influence in correcting the prevailing exaggerated reports which are having a disastrous effect on wheat prices and agricultural credit.

The Farmers' Association further claims that there is no more than enough soft wheat in Algeria to supply the local demand, and petitions the French Government to require the millers to use a larger percentage of hard wheat in the manufacture of flour.

Exports of Grains and Wheat Flour from the Principal Exporting Countries, and Shipments of Canadian Wheat and Wheat Flour Through the United States in Transit, July to September, 1922 and 1923, and October 1 to October 20, 1923.

[Source: Monthly Summaries of Foreign Commerce of the United States and other preliminary reports of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Monthly Reports of the Trade of Canada, Estadistica Agro-Pecuaria, and International Yearbook of Agricultural Statistics, 1922, and Broomhall's Corn Trade News.]

[000 omitted.]

Commodity.	Unit.	July to September.		1923		
		1922	1923, preliminary.	Week ending Oct. 6, preliminary.	Week ending Oct. 13, preliminary.	Week ending Oct. 20, preliminary.
Exports from the United States:						
Barley	Bush.	8,275	5,441	20	703	375
Corn	...do...	36,022	3,046	162	44	38
Oats	...do...	10,323	563	38	27	87
Rye	...do...	18,528	7,627	154	0	4
Wheat	...do...	74,669	38,450	2,640	4,101	1,724
Wheat flour	Bbls.	3,391	3,726	394	328	432
In transit shipments from Canada:						
Wheat	Bush.	9,975	13,126	128	408	949
Wheat flour	Bbls.	440	560	2	(1)	4
Exports from Canada: [2]						
Wheat	Bush.	30,307	29,383	.....	.....	.....
Wheat flour	Bbls.	1,775	1,888	.....	.....	.....
Exports from Argentina:						
Wheat	Bush.	28,119	27,842	.....	.....	.....
Corn	...do...	22,767	39,868	.....	.....	.....
Exports from British India:						
Wheat, including flour	...do...	1,425	8,772	.....	.....	.....
Exports from Australia:						
Wheat, including flour	...do...	7,776	11,271	.....	.....	.....

[1] Less than 500 barrels.
[2] Includes shipments through the United States in transit.

Rice production for nine countries so far reporting for the year 1923 is estimated at 24,887,592,000 pounds of cleaned rice as compared with 25,597,389,000 pounds for the same countries last year, and 125,353,748,000 pounds for all countries reporting in 1922.

Cotton

Cotton Prices Advance to New High.

Cotton prices during the week October 22–27 passed well beyond the 30¢ level, establishing new high marks for the season. Both October and December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange sold above 31¢. Some of the causes of the continued strength in the market were reports of unfavorable weather in the Cotton Belt, with frosts in some localities, reports of an increase in demand for goods in both the American and the English cotton-goods markets, although the increase in the former was reported light.

Due to the bad weather in the South there was a tendency on the part of private crop estimators to scale down estimates. The trade was awaiting with unusual interest the Government condition report of November 2.

The ginning report of the Bureau of the Census issued on October 25 showed 6,400,579 bales of cotton ginned from the growth of 1923 prior to October 18, compared with 6,978,321 bales and 5,497,364 bales for the corresponding periods of 1922 and 1921, respectively. The report was substantially in line with trade expectations and was reported to have had no appreciable effect on the price movement.

The average of quotations for No. 5 or Middling cotton in 10 designated spot markets reached 30.26¢ per lb. on October 27, a new high mark for the season, compared with 29.46¢ at the close of the previous week and 23.63¢ on October 28, 1922.

December future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 109 points during the week, closing at 30.69¢. December future contracts on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 99 points, closing at 30.19¢.

Closing Future Prices on the Future Exchanges.

October 27, 1923, with Comparisons.

Month.	New York.					New Orleans.				
	Oct. 27, 1923.	Oct. 28, 1922.	Oct. 29, 1921.	Oct. 30, 1920.	Oct. 25, 1919.	Oct. 27, 1923.	Oct. 28, 1922.	Oct. 29, 1921.	Oct. 30, 1920.	Oct. 25, 1919.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
December	30.69	24.19	18.74	20.93	35.20	30.19	23.56	18.19	20.37	35.75
January	30.15	23.90	18.60	20.28	34.70	30.05	23.54	18.25	19.78	35.08
March	30.16	23.96	18.50	20.07	33.98	29.96	23.56	18.10	19.50	34.06
May	39.18	23.85	18.10	19.85	33.50	29.83	23.46	17.67	19.33	33.44
July	29.59	23.60	17.65	19.48	33.00	29.31	22.33	17.20	19.20	33.04

Average Premiums for Staple Lengths of the Grade No. 5 or Middling, October 27, with Comparisons.

	New Orleans.			Memphis.		
	Oct. 27, 1923.	Oct. 28, 1922.	Oct. 29, 1921.	Oct. 27, 1923.	Oct. 28, 1922.	Oct. 29, 1921.
	Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
No. 5 short staple	30.50	23.25	18.75	30.75	23.50	19.50
Length.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
$1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	100	150	225	75	150	150
$1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	175	375	600	125	350	600
$1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	275	550	1,000	225	650	1,100
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	400	800	1,400	325	850	1,400
$1\frac{5}{16}$ ins	500	.....	1,650	.....	.....	.....
$1\frac{3}{8}$ ins	600	.....	1,900	.....	.....	.....

Quotations reported on October 26 for Pima American-Egyptian cotton f. o. b. New England mill points were as follows: No. 1 grade, $38\frac{3}{8}$¢ per lb.; No. 2, $37\frac{3}{8}$¢; No. 3, $36\frac{3}{8}$¢. A year ago Pima cotton on the same terms was quoted at 37¢ per lb. for No. 1 grade, $35\frac{1}{2}$¢ for No. 2, and $34\frac{1}{2}$¢ for No. 3.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, reported in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans, of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in these markets subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	Oct. 26, 1923.	Oct. 27, 1922.	Oct. 28, 1921.	Oct. 26, 1923.	Oct. 27, 1922.	Oct. 28, 1921.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	.....	7	.....	.....	1	3
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	.....	728	232	19	539	292
No. 3 or Good Middling	84	6,502	4,119	14	10,691	3,453
No. 4 or Strict Middling	1,175	13,187	16,907	1,321	26,411	17,409
No. 5 or Middling	2,957	12,335	39,203	2,475	21,951	33,046
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	1,367	5,357	30,789	3,087	6,334	17,338
No. 7 or Low Middling	87	659	6,949	1,692	673	6,005
No. 3 Spotted or Good Middling Spotted	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 4 Spotted or Strict Middling Spotted	113	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
No. 5 Spotted or Middling Spotted	21	.....	.....	19	.....	.....
No. 3 Tinged or Good Middling Yellow Tinged	1	1,742	2,884	305	739	3,124
No. 4 Tinged or Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	1	525	3,125	123	368	2,805
No. 3 Stained or Good Middling Yellow Stained	.....	9	19	3	3	3
No. 3 Gray or Good Middling Gray	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	5,822	41,051	104,227	9,059	67,110	83,478

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, reported on October 26 at the port of New York were 25,841 bales; on October 27, 1922, 61,584 bales; and on October 28, 1921, 133,687 bales.

Receipts at 10 Designated Spot Markets, August 1–October 26, 1923, and Stocks on October 26, 1923, with Comparisons.

Compiled from commercial reports.

Market.	Receipts.				Stocks.			
	Aug. 1–Oct. 28, 1921.	Aug. 1–Oct. 27, 1922.	Aug. 1–Oct. 26, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Oct. 27, 1918–1922.	Oct. 28, 1921.	Oct. 27, 1922.	Oct. 26, 1923.	5-year average Oct. 27, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Norfolk	111	73	132	71	102	73	74	77
Augusta	139	105	84	146	139	66	46	123
Savannah	289	190	133	267	197	103	84	194
Montgomery	33	39	30	34	29	21	18	23
New Orleans	353	357	265	279	446	245	128	319
Memphis	283	266	169	188	245	146	100	216
Little Rock	70	95	39	59	49	63	32	41
Dallas	64	31	53	32	36	20	16	20
Houston	1,137	1,449	1,873	907	288	407	469	283
Galveston	972	1,063	1,273	759	383	475	329	333
Total	3,451	3,668	4,051	2,742	1,914	1,619	1,296	1,629

Stocks of American Cotton at European Ports, October 26, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

At—	Oct. 24, 1913.	Oct. 26, 1917.	Oct. 25, 1918.	Oct. 24, 1919.	Oct. 29, 1920.	Oct. 28, 1921.	Oct. 27, 1922.	Oct. 26, 1923.	5-year average, Oct. 27, 1918–1922.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*
Liverpool	327	231	100	470	443	414	300	158	346
Manchester	21	18	10	51	59	42	29	17	38
Continent	222	160	133	215	193	565	286	156	278
Total	570	409	243	736	695	1,021	615	331	662

Daily Closing Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Spot Cotton at 10 Designated Spot Markets, Week of October 22–27, 1923, with Comparisons.

Market.	Oct. 22–27, 1923.						Oct. 23–28, 1922.					
	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Sat.
	Cts.	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*	*Cts.*
Norfolk	29.25	29.75	29.63	30.00	30.00	30.00	23.31	23.75	24.00	23.75	23.62	24.00
Augusta	29.38	29.75	29.75	30.13	30.00	30.13	23.25	21.75	23.88	23.63	23.50	23.88
Savannah	29.45	29.79	29.53	30.00	29.94	29.97	23.25	23.75	23.88	23.60	23.50	23.88
Montgomery	29.37	29.63	29.63	30.00	30.00	30.00	22.75	23.19	23.37	23.12	23.12	23.62
New Orleans	29.88	30.25	30.25	30.25	30.50	30.50	23.12	23.37	23.62	23.62	23.50	23.25
Memphis	29.75	30.25	30.25	30.75	30.75	30.75	23.00	23.25	23.50	23.59	23.50	23.50
Little Rock	29.50	30.00	30.00	30.25	30.38	30.38	22.50	23.00	23.25	23.25	23.25	23.25
Dallas	29.20	29.60	29.50	30.05	30.10	30.20	22.70	23.15	23.35	23.00	22.90	23.39
Houston	29.65	29.95	29.85	30.25	30.25	30.25	23.20	23.75	23.85	23.50	23.35	23.75
Galveston	29.80	30.20	30.00	30.40	30.40	30.40	23.20	23.69	23.93	23.60	23.50	23.90
Average	29.52	29.92	29.81	30.21	30.23	30.26	23.03	23.46	23.66	23.46	23.37	23.63

Spot Quotations for No. 5 or Middling Upland Cotton at New York, on October 26, for Each of the Past 32 Years.

	Cents.		*Cents.*		*Cents.*		*Cents.*
1892	8.31	1900	9.44	1908	9.35	1916	18.75
1893	8.19	1901	8.38	1909	14.55	1917	28.95
1894	5.81	1902	8.70	1910	14.45	1918	32.40
1895	8.62	1903	10.45	1911	9.40	1919	37.40
1896	7.94	1904	10.05	1912	11.25	1920	22.70
1897	6.06	1905	10.65	1913	14.50	1921	19.00
1898	5.44	1906	10.65	1914		1922	24.00
1899	7.31	1907	10.95	1915	12.10	1923	31.75

Cottonseed Price Quotations.

Week of October 15–20, 1923, with Comparisons.

City.	Oct. 15–20, 1923.		Oct. 16–21, 1922.		Oct. 17–22, 1921.	
	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	$45	$40.00	$45.00	$40	$35	$32
New Bern, N. C.	45	40.00	44.00	36	35	33
Tarboro, N. C.	49	38.00				
Wilson, N. C.	43	40.00				
Rocky Mount, N. C.	39	36.00				
Greenville, S. C.	45	42.00	38.00	35		35
Orangeburg, S. C.	48	45.00				
Emporia, Va.	40	37.00				
Savannah, Ga.	48–50	45.00-47.00	40.00	37	36	33
Atlanta, Ga.	48	45.00	42.00	39	36	33
Montgomery, Ala.	45	42.00	39.00	36	33	31
New Orleans, La.		40.00	35.00	32	35	
Pine Bluff, Ark.	50	45.00	40.00	35	30	25
Little Rock, Ark.	50	46.00	36.00-43.00	33	30	25
Clarendon, Ark.	55	50.00				
Forrest City, Ark.	50	47.00				
Mammoth Springs, Ark.	48	46.00				
Marianna, Ark.	53	45.00				
Newport, Ark.	55	48.00	36.00-42.00	35	30	28
Texarkana, Ark.	45	40.00	33.00	30	28	25
Dyersburg, Tenn.	53	49.00				
Clarksdale, Miss.	55	48.00	41.00-44.00	35-38	33	28
Coldwater, Miss.	52	45.00	38.00	34	30	28
Greenville, Miss.	56	48.00	46.50	45	30	28
Greenwood, Miss.		42.00	42.50	38	33	30
Indianola, Miss.	55	50.00				
Tupelo, Miss.	48	45.00				
West Point, Miss.	48	45.00	33.00-35.00	30	33	30
Yazoo City, Miss.	48	43.00				
Texarkana, Tex.	48	45.00				
Dallas, Tex.	47	45.00	40.00		35	32

Spot Cotton Quotations for October 27, and Sales During Week of October 22–27, 1923.

Price of No. 5 or Middling spot cotton for October 27, the commercial differences in price between No. 5 and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, and average differences and prices for the corresponding day in previous years, together with the total number of bales sold during the week of October 22-27, 1923, in each of the markets and total for all the markets, with comparisons, as reported by the cotton exchanges.

Grade.	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average. Oct. 27, 1923.	Oct. 28, 1922.	Oct. 29, 1921.	Oct. 30, 1920.	Oct. 25, 1919.	Oct. 26, 1918.	Oct. 27, 1917.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
No. 1 or Middling Fair	125	137	150	137	175	175	150	225	160	162	160	141	223	303	245	168	85
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	100	112	125	112	150	150	125	175	135	137	132	110	173	243	190	131	62
No. 3 or Good Middling	75	87	100	87	125	125	100	125	110	112	105	76	108	183	133	86	43
No. 4 or Strict Middling	50	62	63	50	75	75	62	75	75	75	66	48	58	98	70	44	22
No. 5 or Middling	30.00	30.13	29.97	30.00	30.75	30.38	30.20	30.25	39.40	30.50	30.26	23.63	18.77	21.05	37.26	30.54	27.62
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling	75	100	100	75	125	75	100	125	125	100	100	53	93	218	185	110	29
No. 7 or Low Middling	150	200	200	150	225	175	175	250	250	250	203	113	220	488	470	316	73
No. 8 or Strict Good Ordinary[2]	225	275	300	225	300	250	250	350	400	350	293	185	345	720	750	506	123
No. 9 or Good Ordinary[2]	300	350	400	300	350	350	350	450	550	450	385	265	448	923	996	671	171
Spotted:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*			*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	50	63	25	90	50	Even.	Even.	65	13	41						
		Off.		*Off.*			*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 4 or Strict Middling	Even.	50	Even	25	10	Even.	25	50	20	13	13						
	Off.		*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*			*Off.*								
No. 5 or Middling	75	75	100	63	65	75	60	125	65	75	78						
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling[2]	150	125	200	138	190	150	125	250	200	175	170						
No. 7 or Low Middling[2]	225	175	300	213	265	225	200	350	340	300	259						
Yellow tinged:	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*		*On.*	*On.*	*On.*						
No. 2 or Strict Good Middling	13	38	13	13	85	25	10	50	45	13	21						
	Off.	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*		*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*						
No. 3 or Good Middling	25	50	25	25	10	Even.	15	100	Even.	13	24	6	45	123	167	55	*On* 2
No. 4 or Strict Middling	60	88	60	63	*Off* 40	50	40	150	55	38	64	54	135	218	265	109	*Off* 19
No. 5 or Middling[2]	130	138	139	125	115	150	125	250	159	150	146	159	235	383	422	180	42
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling[2]	200	188	200	200	250	225	175	359	295	225	231	218	348	578	614	293	78
No. 7 or Low Middling[2]	275	238	275	275	325	300	250	450	450	350	319	290	453	838	907	485	123
Light Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	75	75	75	63	15	50	50	200	75	50	73						
No. 4 or Strict Middling[2]	125	125	125	113	80	100	100	250	130	100	125						
No. 5 or Middling[2]	175	175	175	163	145	175	150	350	225	150	188						
Yellow Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling	113	125	125	113	40	100	90	300	110	100	122	115	223	370	419	205	46
No. 4 or Strict Middling[2]	163	175	175	163	150	150	150	350	185	150	181	199	313	485	561	286	70
No. 5 or Middling[2]	213	225	225	213	225	225	200	450	300	200	248	275	418	630	696	398	96
Gray:									*On.*								
No. 3 or Good Middling	50	63	35	38	Even.	25	25	50	25	25	29						
No. 4 or Strict Middling[2]	100	113	85	88	75	75	75	100	*Off* 30	75	82						
No. 5 or Middling[2]	150	163	135	138	125	125	125	200	125	125	141						
Blue Stained:																	
No. 3 or Good Middling[2]	125	138	100	113	75	100	100	150	35	100	104	136	270	455	558	278	50
No. 4 or Strict Middling[2]	175	188	150	163	125	150	175	200	110	150	159	199	360	575	686	381	81
No. 5 or Middling[2]	225	238	200	213	175	225	250	300	225	200	225	270	453	715	784	495	113
Sales for week, bales	11,261	7,345	2,973	1,182	5,750	16,200	42,919	69,299	10,008	4,263	[3] 171,200	[3] 179,637	[3] 76,180	[3] 97,630	[3] 251,056	[3] 68,913	[3] 138,466

[1] The differeuces are stated in terms of points or hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of No. 5 and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of No. 5.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales. Sales from Aug. 1 to Oct. 27, 1923, amounted to 1,798,824 bales, compared with 1,967,375 bales during the corresponding period in 1922 and 1,326,727 bales in 1921.

Cotton Movement, August 1–October 26, 1923, and Stocks October 26, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from commercial reports.]

	Aug. 1–Oct. 24, 1913.	Aug. 1–Oct. 24, 1919.	Aug. 1–Oct. 29, 1920.	Aug. 1–Oct. 28, 1921.	Aug. 1–Oct. 27, 1922.	Aug. 1–Oct. 26, 1923.	5-year average Aug. 1–Oct. 27, 1918–1922.	Per cent this year is of 5-year average.
	1,000 bales.	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*1,000 bales.*	*P. ct.*
Port receipts	3,130	1,188	1,520	2,053	2,071	2,319	1,638	141.6
Port stocks	783	1,208	1,120	1,551	1,091	743	1,223	60.8
Interior receipts	2,222	1,499	1,793	2,720	3,025	2,964	2,160	137.2
Interior stocks	522	1,052	1,217	1,380	1,281	1,060	1,199	88.4
Into sight	4,355	2,423	2,881	3,529	4,089	4,270	3,186	134.0
Northern spinners' takings	509	457	363	529	464	406	440	92.3
Southern spinners' takings	616	612	606	1,229	1,370	929	920	101.0
World's visible supply of American cotton	2,911	3,261	3,519	4,519	3,385	2,560	3,486	73.4

Exports of American Cotton.

August 1 to October 26, 1923, with Comparisons.

[Compiled from Government and commercial reports.]

To—	Aug. 1–Oct. 24, 1913.	Aug. 1–Oct. 29, 1920.	Aug. 1–Oct. 28, 1921.	Aug. 1–Oct. 27, 1922.	Aug. 1–Oct. 26, 1923.	4-year average Aug. 1–Oct. 27, 1919–1922.	Per cent this year is of 4-year average.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Per cent.*
Great Britain	772,965	388,598	394,119	381,030	478,463	410,235	116.6
France	337,965	168,613	215,090	194,068	226,327	165,752	136.5
Germany	704,143	180,257	389,808	227,514	316,086	216,799	145.8
Italy	87,037	64,468	100,965	101,248	124,216	92,455	134.4
Japan	55,171	4,631	272,133	102,320	132,349	105,461	125.5
China	.....	1,019	54,822	3,800	5,850	14,910	39.2
Spain	61,035	65,204	80,370	70,193	68,635	66,538	103.2
Belgium	53,858	53,283	49,726	48,915	37,500	48,150	77.9
Canada [1]	8,304	24,894	25,985	19,345	10,999	23,891	46.0
Other countries	46,162	33,758	55,114	43,145	84,112	61,504	136.8
Total	2,126,640	984,725	1,638,132	1,191,578	1,484,537	1,205,695	123.1

[1] Exports to Canada are for the period Aug. 1 to Sept. 30.

Exports for the week ending October 26 amounted to 101,511 bales, compared with 239,338 bales the previous week, 129,868 bales for the corresponding week in 1922, and 319,208 bales for the week ending October 24, 1913.

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton was reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these markets during the week ending October 27 were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
No. 4 or Strict Middling, 1 to $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$31\frac{1}{2}$
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling to No. 5 or Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$31\frac{1}{2}$
No. 5 or Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	32
No. 4 or Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	32
Memphis:	
No. 5 or Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$31\frac{1}{2}$
No. 6 or Strict Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$31\frac{1}{2}$
No. 7 or Low Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$30\frac{3}{4}$
No. 4 or Strict Middling, full $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$33\frac{1}{2}$
No. 4 or Strict Middling, $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	35
No. 4 or Strict Middling to No. 3 or Good Middling, full $1\frac{3}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	37
No. 5 or Middling, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	34

The original home of the boll weevil appears to be the plateau region of Mexico or Central America. Previous to 1892 the insect had spread through much of Mexico. Little is known, however, concerning the extent or rapidity of dispersion. About 1892 the weevil crossed the Rio Grande near Brownsville, Tex. Whether it flew across or was transported in some way is not known. By 1894 it had spread to half a dozen counties in southern Texas. Since 1894 it has extended its range annually from 40 to 160 miles, although in several instances the winter conditions have been such as to cause a decrease in the infested area.

New Publications Issued.

The following publications were issued by the United States Department of Agriculture during the week ending October 30, 1923. A copy of any of them, except those otherwise noted, may be obtained free upon application to the assistant in charge of publications, United States Department of Agriculture, as long as the department supply lasts.

After the department's supply is exhausted publications can be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. Purchase order and remittance should be addressed to the Superintendent of Documents direct and not to the Department of Agriculture.

Basic Grading Rules and Working Stresses for Structural Timbers. As Recommended by the Department of Agriculture. By J. A. Newlin, in charge section of timber mechanics, and R. P. A. Johnson, engineer in forest products, Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service. Pp. 23. October, 1923. (**Department Circular 295.**) Price, 5 cents.

Increasing the Potato Crop by Spraying. By F. H. Chittenden, entomologist, truck-crop insect investigations, Bureau of Entomology, and W. A. Orton, pathologist in charge of cotton, truck, and forage-crop disease investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 22, figs. 23. October, 1923. (**Farmers' Bulletin 1349.**)

This bulletin is a revision of and supersedes Farmers' Bulletin 868, "How to Increase Potato Crop by Spraying."

The Rat Mite Attacking Man. By F. C. Bishopp, entomologist, Bureau of Entomology. Pp. 4. October, 1923. (**Department Circular 294.**) Price, 5 cents.

Experiment Station Record. Vol. 49, No. 2. August, 1923. Pp. 101–200. Price, 10 cents.

Same. Vol. 49, No. 3. Abstract number. October 6, 1923. Pp. 201–300. Price, 10 cents.

NOTE.—The Record is a technical review of the world's scientific literature pertaining to agriculture, issued in 2 volumes a year, 10 numbers each. Its free distribution is restricted to persons connected with the agricultural colleges, experiment stations, and similar institutions, and to libraries and exchanges. The subscription price is 75 cents a volume (foreign subscription $1.25 a volume), payable to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Grain-Sorghum Experiments at the Woodward Field Station in Oklahoma. By John B. Sieglinger, assistant agronomist, office of cereal investigations, Bureau of Plant Industry. Pp. 66, pls. 7, figs. 14. September, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1175.**) Price, 15 cents.

This bulletin presents the data obtained from varietal, date of seeding, and spacing experiments with grain sorghums during the eight years from 1914 to 1921.

Irrigation District Operation and Finance. By Wells A. Hutchins, assistant in irrigation economics, division of agricultural engineering, Bureau of Public Roads. Pp. 56, figs. 5. September 22, 1923. (**Department Bulletin 1177.**) Price, 10 cents.

The conclusions and data presented in this bulletin are intended to disabuse the minds of uninformed investors who cling to the idea that all irrigation districts are unsound, and at the same time, to be of value to State officials and to communities contemplating the formation of irrigation districts in pointing out what the experience of other communities has shown to be the essentials of success.

Journal of Agricultural Research. Vol. 25, No. 1. July 7, 1923. Contents: Work and parasitism of the Mediterranean fruit fly in Hawaii during 1919 and 1920. (K–108.) By H. F. Willard.—Acid production by Rhizopus tritici in decaying sweet potatoes. (G–317.) By H. A. Edson.—Temperature effects in plant metabolism. (Wis.–21.) By W. R. Tottingham.—Platygaster vernalis Meyers, an important parasite of the Hessian fly. (K–109.) By Charles C. Hill. Pp. 1–42, pls. 8, figs. 9. Price, 10 cents.

Same. Vol. 25 No. 4, July 28, 1923. Contents: Growth-promoting value of the proteins of the palm kernel and the vitamin content of palm-kernel meal. (E.–22.) By A. J. Finks and D. Breese Jones.—Efficiencies of phosphatic fertilizers as affected by liming and by the length of time the phosphates remained in Porto Rican soils. (B–19.) By P. L. Gile and J. O. Carrero.—Growth of fruiting parts in cotton plants. (G–321.) By R. D. Martin, W. W. Ballard, and D. M. Simpson. Pp. 165, 208, pls. 2, figs. 6. Price, 10 cents.

NOTE.—Volumes 1 to 4 of the Journal of Agricultural Research were published monthly, volumes 5 to 16 weekly, volume 17 monthly, volumes 18 to 21 semimonthly, and volume 22 weekly. The publication of the Journal was suspended December 1, 1921, volume 22, No. 9 being the last issue, and no parts were issued for 1922. The Journal is now being published weekly, beginning January 6, 1923, with volume 23, No. 1. The Journal is distributed free only to libraries of agricultural colleges and experiment stations, to large universities, technical schools, and such institutions as make suitable exchanges with the department. It will not be sent free to individuals. The Superintendent of Documents will receive subscriptions for this publication. The domestic price is $4 per year and the foreign price $5.25 per year.

Weather

Good Rains in Northeastern States.

The week ending 8 a. m. October 30 presented several important phases. Heavy rains during the first few days over the Atlantic coast districts from North Carolina to New England greatly relieved the drought and water shortage which had been gradually growing to serious proportions, particularly that of water shortage in the districts from Maryland to southern New England. During Wednesday and Thursday unusually heavy snows fell over the eastern slopes of the middle Rocky Mountains and into the adjacent Great Plains, the falls ranging up to 18 inches in central Wyoming. At the close of the week the coldest weather of the season so far had advanced into the Northwest and temperatures only a few degrees above zero occurred at points in Wyoming and surrounding States, Valentine, Nebr., reporting a temperature of 4°, the lowest ever observed at that point so early in the season.

Freezing temperatures, as shown on chart 1, were reported over wide areas in the West, in the higher elevations of the Appalachian Mountain regions, and generally over New York and New England, save near the coast. In the northern Rocky Mountain region temperatures were below 10° and at points in Wyoming temperatures as low as 2° above zero occurred.

The week as a whole was colder than normal over nearly the entire country, but particularly so over the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain regions, where the weekly means ranged from 6° to 15° below normal.

The precipitation for the week was generous to heavy over the Middle and North Atlantic States, in portions of the Ohio Valley and lower Lake Region, and from western Arkansas, central Texas, and eastern New Mexico northwestward to eastern Idaho, Wyoming, and western Nebraska, the falls amounting to 2 inches or more in portions of central and eastern Wyoming and northeastern Colorado.

Over the Gulf States, including Florida and eastern Texas, there was little or no rain and similar conditions prevailed in the Plateau and Pacific Coast States, and there were only light falls over the Northern States between Lake Superior and the Rocky Mountains.

The week as a whole was favorable for farming operations and other outdoor work over practically all eastern and southern districts, and in the far West. Over the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain States, and in portions of the Mississippi Valley, cool, damp weather delayed operations and was unfavorable for late seeding and for drying of corn. In the Southeastern States dry weather continued, particularly in the more eastern portions, delaying fall seeding and preventing proper growth of late crops, truck, etc. Streams in this section continued low and power plants are suffering from lack of water.

WINTER GRAINS MAKING GOOD GROWTH.

Small grains.—Winter grain seeding is practically finished, except in portions of the southern Great Plains and central Rocky Mountain districts, where wet weather has interfered with this work, and in some of the more southern districts it has been delayed on account of dry weather. Much seeding is still to be done in Oregon, and this work is progressing favorably in other portions of the far Northwest. Over most districts the early planted is up and its condition is generally good, with heavy growth reported in western Kansas and parts of Oklahoma.

More moisture is needed for growing wheat and for germination of the late sown over the more southern districts, where this crop is grown, from the Mississippi River eastward. Sowing of winter oats is being delayed in the Southern States on account of dry weather.

Grain sorghums were badly damaged by moisture in Oklahoma. The weather was favorable for the harvest of this crop in California. Rice is nearly all harvested in the lower Mississippi Valley and harvest is proceeding rapidly in California. The crop is yielding well in Georgia.

Corn.—The husking of corn made good progress in the Ohio Valley States, except in Illinois, where this work was delayed by wet weather; considerable corn was damaged in this State, and there was some molding in the northern part. Husking also made good progress in the northern and central Plains States and in some eastern districts. Husking and shredding were progressing in the Lake region.

But little husking was done in Iowa, and corn was too moist to crib, with much soft and moldy; fields were too soft for hauling and cribbing in Missouri. Harvest was mostly suspended in Oklahoma where the crop is rotting and sprouting in the fields, and where broomcorn was badly damaged by moisture. The harvest of corn and broomcorn was delayed by stormy weather in Colorado. The corn crop is being gathered generally in the Gulf and Southeastern States, though frost checked growth in some central Gulf districts.

COTTON INJURED IN OKLAHOMA.

Cotton.—Favorable temperatures prevailed over the more eastern districts, but in the western States of the belt there was much cloudy, rainy, and cold weather. Picking is nearly completed in all districts, except over the northern States of the belt, particularly in Oklahoma and western and northwestern Texas; in Oklahoma, on account of wet weather, cotton is rotting and sprouting in the bolls which are opening slowly, and picking is much delayed. In western and northwestern Texas some damage and deterioration have resulted on account of rain, and picking has been delayed. The top crop in this section is generally poor and negligible, and it is probable that this condition exists over all the Cotton States. In North Carolina rain delayed picking somewhat and only about one-fourth of the crop remains to be gathered, but the yield is reported as better than expected.

In New Mexico picking has been delayed in the Pecos Valley on account of rain and some cotton picked damp was seriously injured. In Arizona and California conditions were favorable for picking.

Potatoes, truck, and miscellaneous crops.—The weather in California was favorable for the harvesting of tomatoes, and beans were being harvested in that State. Harvest was delayed by the storm the beginning of the week in Colorado. Truck crops range from poor to good in the Gulf States, and they need more rain in the south Atlantic area.

Potatoes are largely dug in the Eastern States, where the yield ranges from fair to good. The weather was unfavorable for potatoes in Wyoming, and some surrounding districts, but it is too early to estimate damage. Sweet potato harvest is becoming general in the Southern States, with the ground in excellent condition for digging in Arkansas, and crop mostly housed in Tennessee. The snow cover was of great advantage to potatoes in Iowa, where many remain to be harvested.

Cutting and grinding of sugar cane is under way in the Southeastern States, and sirup making is general in Alabama and South Carolina. Beet harvest continues in most sections where grown with considerable still to be harvested in Iowa, Colorado, and Wyoming.

RANGES AND PASTURES GOOD IN WEST.

Ranges, pastures, and stock.—Over the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain States the ranges continue mostly excellent, and stock of all kinds were reported as being in good condition to enter the winter, and much is being shipped. In the central valleys pastures continued green and stock here are likewise in good condition. Over the more southern States pastures are mostly poor, while in more eastern districts they have been improved by late rains.

Alfalfa seed threshing has been delayed in Utah and South Dakota on account of rain, and the hay crop in the South has been much shortened because of drought, but dry weather has favored curing. In portions of Kentucky and surrounding localities feeding of stock is necessary due to lack of pasture. Wheat is affording good pasturage in western Kansas, but the ground is too wet to permit of this in Oklahoma.

Fruit.—In the far Northwest apple picking is making good progress and is largely completed. In the Ohio Valley and Lake region this work is also making good progress, and like conditions obtain in Colorado and Utah. In California the weather has been favorable for harvesting grapes and olives, but about one-fourth of the raisin crop still remains ungathered; navel oranges are coloring and the cultivation of deciduous orchards is under way. In the Rio Grande Valley citrus fruits are being gathered and some shipments being made. In Florida the weather was favorable for coloring and maturing citrus fruits, and shipments were increasing. Both fruit and trees are in good condition in this section.

The climate and soil of Egypt are unusually well adapted to the production of high-grade varieties of cotton, and the supply of moisture, coming as it does from a usually dependable system of irrigation, can be regulated to the best advantage. The season for gathering, too, is practically ideal, not being marked by storms or rains, and but little unavoidable damage to the matured crop occurs.

Week Cold in West.

High barometric pressure from the Ohio Valley, and thence northeastward to the Canadian Maritime Provinces, favored continued cool weather over the eastern and southeastern districts during the early part of the week, light frosts occurring in northern Louisiana, central Mississippi, southern Alabama, and extreme northern Florida.

By Wednesday morning an anticyclone of great magnitude had appeared in the Canadian Northwest, and moving southward and eastward brought generally lower temperatures during the following few days in all sections between the Rocky Mountains and Great Lakes and southward to the middle Plains.

The latter part of the week had generally moderate temperatures in all districts with a tendency to warmer weather in the Eastern and Southeastern States, though near the end cool weather had again overspread the northern Rocky Mountains, with probably the lowest temperatures of the season so far at points in the upper Missouri Valley and northern mountain districts.

At the close of the preceding week rains had set in over the North Pacific States, under the influence of an area of low pressure over the Southern Plateau. The rain area gradually moved eastward and southeastward to the middle and southern Great Plains, changing to snow over the eastern slopes of the middle Rocky Mountains and adjacent portions of the Great Plains, where depths ranging up to a foot and a half were reported on Thursday morning.

About the same time a storm of considerable intensity was moving northward off the Atlantic coast from the vicinity of the Bahama Islands, which by Wednesday morning was central over Pennsylvania, whence it moved northeastward to New England during the following 24 hours. Moderate to heavy rains with local high winds accompanied this storm over the Atlantic Coast States from North Carolina to New England, extending westward into the Ohio Valley and lower Lake region. At New Haven, Conn., nearly 5 inches fell in the 24 hours ending 8 a. m., Wednesday, and falls ranging from 1 to 3 inches occurred at numerous points along the immediate coast from North Carolina to New England, greatly relieving the drought and water shortage prevailing over much of that region.

The latter part of the week was mainly without material precipitation except for light and scattered showers over portions of the upper Mississippi Valley and localities adjacent thereto.

Chart 1, page 480, shows that for the week as a whole there was a large deficiency in temperature as compared with the normal over nearly all the interior portions of the country, the week being almost constantly cold over the Great Plains and Rocky Mountain districts.

Chart 2, page 480, indicates that the precipitation for the week was heavy over the Middle and North Atlantic States, southern Plains, and central Rocky Mountain States. No rainfall was reported from southern Arizona and New Mexico, the greater part of California, Nevada, Oregon, and Washington. The central Gulf States were also deficient in rainfall, no rain occurring over most of Alabama and Mississippi, and, except for light showers over the eastern coast, Florida was also deficient in rainfall. Rainfall was light over the northern border States from Montana to Minnesota, and falls were also light over the upper Mississippi Valley and the eastern Missouri Valley. The heaviest amounts of precipitation occurred over New York and New England, New Haven, Conn., reporting 5.3 inches for the week.

Weather in Corn and Wheat Regions of Argentina, South America.

As for several weeks past, the temperatures were rather low in both the principal corn and wheat areas of Argentina, South America during the week ending October 29, the minus departures being 4° for the corn and northern wheat region, and 7° for the southern wheat area. The precipitation was 0.7 inch for the northern section, being slightly more than was received during last week, but still below normal 0.1 inch. In the southern area the rainfall was also less than for the last few weeks, being only 0.4 inch, which makes a departure from the normal of 0.2 inch. The Argentina data complete the table on this page.

Temperature and Precipitation for the Week October 24–30, 1923.

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Atlantic Coast.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.
Portland, Me.	48	+2	1.5	+0.7
Burlington	44	+2	2.1	+1.4
Northfield	40	0	3.1	+2.5
Concord	46	0	2.3	+1.5
Boston	52	+2	2.1	+1.3
Nantucket	52	+1	1.0	+0.2
New Haven	52	+2	5.3	+4.4
Albany	48	0	2.3	+1.6
Binghamton	46	+1	2.5	+1.9
New York	54	+2	3.2	+2.4
Scranton	48	+1	1.7	+1.1
Harrisburg	50	+1	1.9	+1.3
Philadelphia	52	−1	2.8	+2.0
Trenton	54	+3	1.3	+0.5
Baltimore	52	−2	2.0	+1.2
Washington	52	−1	0.2	−0.7
Norfolk	56	−2	0.6	−0.5
Richmond	54	−1	0.7	−0.2
Lynchburg	52	−2	0.4	−0.4
Wytheville	48	−2	0.7	−0.1
Asheville	48	−3	0.3	−0.5
Charlotte	56	−2	0.5	−0.3
Raleigh	54	−2	0.1	−0.8
Wilmington	56	−6	T.	−0.8
Charleston	61	−3	T.	−0.6
Columbia, S. C.	58	−2	0.3	−0.4
Augusta	59	−2	T.	−0.5
Atlanta	60	+1	T.	−0.6
Macon	58	−2	T.	−0.5
Savannah	62	−2	0	−0.7
Thomasville	62	−2	0	−0.7
Gulf States.				
Jacksonville	64	−4	T.	−0.7
Miami	70	−6	T.	−1.6
Key West	72	−6	0	−0.8
Tampa	66	−5	0	−0.5
Pensacola	62	−4	0.8	−0.3
Mobile	62	−3	0	−0.8
Montgomery	62	0	0	−0.6
Anniston	56	−2	0	−0.6
Birmingham	58	−2	0	−0.5
Meridian	56	−3	0	−0.8
Vicksburg	60	−3	0	−0.8
New Orleans	64	−3	0.1	−0.7
Shreveport	58	−4	0.1	−0.9
Little Rock	56	−3	0.3	−0.4
Fort Smith	52	−5	1.5	+0.9
Bentonville	48	−6	1.3	+0.7
Oklahoma	50	−6	1.6	+1.0
Abilene	54	−6	2.1	+1.6
Fort Worth	58	−4	1.1	+0.5
Dallas	58	.....	0.5	.....
Palestine	62	−1	0.2	−0.7
Taylor	62	−2	1.8	+1.2
Houston	62	.....	T.	.....
Galveston	66	−3	T.	−1.2
Corpus Christi	72	+2	T.	−0.5
San Antonio	66	0	T.	−0.4
Del Rio	62	−4	0.2	−0.2
Ohio Valley and Tennessee.				
Memphis	56	−3	0.1	−0.6
Nashville	54	−2	T.	−0.7
Chattanooga	56	−2	0	−0.7
Knoxville	54	−1	0.3	−0.4
Lexington	52	0	0.4	−0.1
Louisville	54	0	0.1	−0.7
Evansville	54	+1	0.1	−0.6
Indianapolis	50	−1	0.4	−0.2
Cincinnati	52	+1	0.6	0
Dayton	50	+1	1.1	+0.6
Columbus	46	−4	1.0	+0.4
Parkersburg	50	0	0.6	+0.1
Elkins	46	−1	0.3	−0.1
Pittsburgh	46	−5	0.8	+0.3
Upper Mississippi Valley.				
St. Paul	38	−5	0.3	−0.1
La Crosse	40	−5	0.2	−0.4
Madison	44	−1	0.4	0
Charles City	40	−2	0.1	−0.3
Dubuque	44	−3	0.2	−0.2
Davenport	44	−4	0.3	−0.1
Des Moines	42	−6	0.2	−0.2
Keokuk	44	−6	0.1	−0.3
Peoria	44	−3	0.4	0
Terre Haute	50	.....	0.5	.....
Springfield, Ill.	46	−5	0.8	+0.4
Hannibal	44	−7	0.9	+0.6
St. Louis	48	−6	0.8	+0.4
Cairo	52	−4	0.2	−0.3

Districts and stations.	Temperature. Average.	Temperature. Departure from normal.	Precipitation. Total.	Precipitation. Departure from normal.
Lake Region.	°	°	Ins.	Ins.
Canton	42	0	2.6	+1.9
Syracuse	46	0	2.6	+1.9
Oswego	46	−1	2.6	+1.9
Buffalo	46	−1	1.5	+0.7
Erie	46	−3	0.7	−0.1
Cleveland	48	−1	1.3	+0.8
Toledo	46	−3	1.2	+0.8
Detroit	46	−2	1.1	+0.6
Saginaw	44	−2	0.2	−0.3
Alpena	42	0	0.6	−0.1
Grand Rapids	46	0	0.4	−0.1
Chicago	48	−2	0.8	+0.2
Fort Wayne	46	.....	0.6	.....
Milwaukee	46	0	0.4	0
Green Bay	42	0	0.2	−0.2
Escanaba	40	0	0.2	−0.4
Ludington	42	.....	0.6	.....
Sault Ste. Marie	40	+2	0.1	−0.5
Marquette	40	0	0.2	−0.6
Duluth	36	−4	0.1	−0.4
Missouri Valley.				
Springfield, Mo.	52	0	1.6	+1.0
Columbia, Mo.	44	−5	1.2	+0.7
Kansas City	44	−7	0.8	+0.3
St. Joseph	42	.....	0.8	.....
Topeka	44	−7	0.5	+0.2
Iola	48	−4	1.1	+0.6
Wichita	46	−8	2.1	+1.5
Dodge City	42	−9	0.3	0
Concordia	40	−10	0.1	−0.3
North Platte	34	−11	0.3	+0.1
Lincoln	40	−8	0.2	−0.2
Omaha	40	−9	0.3	−0.2
Sioux City	38	−8	0.4	0
Valentine	32	−12	0.6	+0.3
Rapid City	30	−12	0.9	+0.7
Pierre	36	−8	T.	−0.1
Huron	36	−6	0.1	−0.1
Devils Lake	30	−4	0.1	−0.2
Williston	28	−10	T.	−0.1
Mountain Region.				
Miles City	32	−8	T.	−0.1
Havre	26	−14	T.	−0.1
Kalispell	34	−4	0	−0.2
Helena	28	−12	T.	−0.1
Yellowstone Park	24	−12	0.3	+0.1
Sheridan	32	−9	0.9	.....
Lander	22	−15	3.0	+2.8
Cheyenne	24	−17	2.1	+2.0
Denver	32	−15	2.1	+1.9
Pueblo	38	−9	1.1	+0.9
Amarillo	44	−7	2.0	+1.6
El Paso	58	0	0	−0.2
Roswell	52	−3	0.9	+0.6
Santa Fe	38	−8	0.3	+0.1
Phoenix	60	−6	0	−0.1
Yuma	64	−5	0	T.
Tonopah	44	−4	0	−0.2
Modena	38	−8	T.	−0.1
Salt Lake City	44	−4	0	−0.4
Reno	46	0	0	−0.1
Winnemucca	42	−3	0	−0.1
Pocatello	40	−3	0.8	+0.6
Boise	46	−1	T.	−0.3
Lewiston	46	−2	T.	−0.3
Baker	40	−1	0	−0.1
Walla Walla	44	−5	0	−0.3
Spokane	42	−3	0	−0.3
Pacific Coast.				
Tatoosh Island	52	+3	T.	−2.5
Seattle	50	+2	0	−0.6
North Head	56	+5	T.	−1.0
Portland, Oreg	54	+3	0	−0.9
Roseburg	50	−1	0	−0.6
Eureka	48	−4	T.	−0.6
Sacramento	62	+2	0	−0.3
San Francisco	60	0	0	−0.4
Fresno	62	+1	0	−0.2
San Luis Obispo	60	+2	0	−0.4
Los Angeles	66	+2	0	−0.2
San Diego	62	0	0	−0.1
Argentina, S. A.[1]				
Corn and northern wheat area	61	−4	0.7	−0.1
Southern wheat area	54	−7	0.4	−0.2

T indicates trace.

[1] For week ending Monday.

Chart 1.—Departure of Mean Temperature from the Normal, Week Ending 8 a. m., October 30, 1923.

Chart 2.—Precipitation, Inches, Week Ending 8 a. m., October 30, 1923.

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